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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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Mubarak also rejected a report

## Dissident Koryagin allowed to emigrate

MOSCOW (AP). — Dissident Anatoly Koryagin has been granted permission to emigrate to Switzerland, Tass reported yesterday.

The brief announcement on the Russian- and English-language services of the official news agency was believed to be the first such report by Soviet media regarding the departure of a dissident.

Koryagin, a 48-year-old psychiatrist, was released from a labour camp in February after being pardoned by the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, in a review of dissident cases.

He had been sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in exile in 1981 on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda after accusing Soviet authorities of confining dissidents to mental hospitals.

The imprisonment of Koryagin and his 19-year-old son, also on charges of anti-Soviet activity, drew protests from the West. The psychiatrist was nominated for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize.

## Indonesians cast their votes

Amman aids Jaffa

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — An Amman-based Moslem organization has allocated more than \$200,000 to help finance repairs of Jaffa's Hassan Bek mosque, a Waqf official responsible for the renovation project said this week.

Ahmed Fanjari, who runs the project on behalf of the Waqf, the Moslem Board of Trustees, identified the donor as the Moslem Unity Organization. In an interview this week with Metro, the Jerusalem Post's new Tel Aviv weekly, he described the MUO as non-political and philanthropic. "It's not the PLO," he said.

## Holocaust Day

Restaurants, coffee shops, cinemas and other places of entertainment will be closed from sundown tomorrow for 24 hours on the occasion of Holocaust Memorial Day.

A siren will sound throughout the country at 8 a.m. on Sunday, bringing all traffic to a standstill for two minutes of silence.

Memorial Day services will start at 9 p.m. tomorrow with an official gathering at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem to be attended by President Herzog and Prime Minister Shamir. Another 90 services are scheduled in other parts of the country.

## Blind athletes to Russia

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
TEL AVIV. — The Israeli Sports Association for the Disabled has received a formal invitation to participate in the athletics and swimming championships for the blind to be held in Moscow from September 7 to 14.

The invitation was issued by the All Russia Association for the Blind which stated that it would cover the participants' hotel expenses in Moscow.

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This price change is made in line with a Ministry of Industry and Trade directive.

## IAF warns villages in South Lebanon to keep the peace

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT and DAVID RUDGE

TEL AVIV. — Israeli Air Force helicopters attacked PLO headquarters near Sidon twice yesterday, while other planes dropped thousands of leaflets over Southern Lebanon warning that towns and villages would be hit unless an end was put to attacks on Galilee.

IDF troops also clashed with gunmen on the border of the security zone in South Lebanon and more Katyusha rockets fell in the region, South Lebanese sources reported.

The clash occurred during the morning in the central sector of the zone, which has been a hotbed of terrorist activity recently. IDF soldiers spotted gunmen trying to infiltrate the area and opened fire. The intruders fled after suffering casualties. None of the Israeli soldiers was hurt.

The first air-raid was launched shortly after midnight on Wednesday. Reports from Lebanon said that four people were hurt and the home of Fatah's military commander in Lebanon, Lt-Colonel Abdel Aziz

Abu-Fada was damaged. Abu Fada himself was not hurt.

Combat jets preceded the rare night attack making bombing runs over the area. They reportedly dropped parachute flares which illuminated the area for Cobra helicopter-gunships firing rockets into the buildings.

The IDF spokesman said the target was a building which was the headquarters of a terrorist organization located near the Sinik River estuary.

However, the reports from Sidon said four buildings were hit, three of Yasser Arafat's Fatah and one of the pro-Syrian Fatah wing led by Col. Saad Mussa (known as Abu Mussa). They were at the edge of the sprawling Ein el-Hilwe refugee camp.

Yesterday afternoon, the helicopters were over the area again attacking two structures described here as "headquarters and departure points for attacks on Israel." The pilots reported good hits and returned (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Remarks on 'negotiable' settlements draw angry response

# Rabin fans coalition flames

Post Political Staff

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin exacerbated tensions within the national unity government yesterday by declaring emphatically that Alfei Menashe and Ariel are located on "negotiable territory," and that the two settlements do not enhance Israel's security.

Ariel has no more security significance for the state than Afula, Rabin told the Labour Party bureau in Tel Aviv. The defence minister's hard-hitting comments were made as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir was paying a visit to Alfei Menashe and declaring that it was "a dangerous illusion to imagine that anyone would succeed in removing Jewish settlements from any part of the Land of Israel."

In a speech last night to the Bar Association Shamir accused Labour of undercutting the Camp David Accords, and the coalition agreement by promoting the idea of an international conference. (See Shamir stories p.2)

At the Labour Party bureau, Rabin pulled no punches, despite the presence of a contingent of Labour activists from the Samaria settlements.

Rabin declared: "We must prepare ourselves for significant territorial compromise in the context of the peace accord — not as something we need to strive for in itself but in order to achieve a settlement with Jordan."

A formal statement issued by the Labour Party bureau after the meeting said the future of those



Yitzhak Rabin.

(PPA)

sections of the territories which are densely populated with Arab residents should be determined in talks with Jordan. The settlements in the Jordan Valley and on the northern borders are more important to Israel than those in other parts of the West Bank, and should accordingly receive priority, the statement declared.

Rabin's forthright remarks drew immediate fire from Likud spokesmen and from the National Religious Party.

Likud MK Eliahu Ben-Elissar retorted: "If Alfei Menashe, which is only a few score metres across the Green Line, is negotiable, then by the same logic so are Rosh Ha'ayin, which is so close by, and Kfar Sava which is only five minutes drive away."

If Rabin's position was now formal Labour Party policy, then the coalition no longer had any common ground on which to continue existing, Ben Elissar said. He thus favoured new elections, even immediately.

The NRP, in a formal statement, expressed "sorrow and astonishment" at Rabin's position and said it was providing succour to those who sought to harm Israel.

Simha Dinitz, Labour MK, accused the Likud of deliberately misrepresenting Rabin's remarks. The defence minister, he maintained, had only reiterated Labour's long-standing position that there were no Israeli "pre-conditions" for possible peace talks with Jordan.

Dinitz recounted that the late Golda Meir had once been asked whether the status of Jerusalem was negotiable, and had responded "in peace talks even the future of Tel Aviv can be discussed."

(Continued on Back Page)

## Weizman: No way to bypass PLO

Jerusalem Post Staff

"In the long run, Israel will have to negotiate with Palestinians linked to the PLO," Minister-without-Portfolio Ezer Weizman said yesterday, stressing that PLO leader Yasser Arafat had been strengthened by the Algiers convention this week.

Speaking at a Kibbutz Arzi meeting at Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, Weizman said that despite the official headline position taken at the Pales-

tine National Council, dialogue with some members of the PLO was still possible. "Contacts between us have been going on for two-and-a-half years anyway," he said.

"No one in the Arab world would conclude any deal with us without the Palestinians," he said, "and when the time comes they won't go to Galilee or to some tiny West Bank village to find their representatives, but to people who have some kind of link with the PLO."

Weizman also said he did not believe that the five powers would attend an international peace parley on the region without intervening in some way. He reiterated his call to Labour to break up the government within the year. And he added that he believed that former premier Menachem Begin regretted having made peace with Egypt, and therefore launched the Lebanon War in 1982. (See Peres on int'l conference p.2)

## Abu Abbas: No more Achille Lauros

Post Middle East Staff and Agencies

ALGIERS. — Mohammed Abbas, the Palestinian leader implicated in the hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro in October 1985, admitted here yesterday that he was "partially responsible" for the hostage-taking, in which an invalid American passenger was killed.

But Abbas told the foreign press at the Palestine National Council

meeting that "we will carry out armed attacks only in Israel. The Achille Lauro belongs to the past. We have asked public opinion, to forgive us for the victims."

Abbas described that hijacking as an "incomplete work" and said that his men were now paying for their mistakes in Italian jails.

"Whoever makes a mistake should be in prison," Abbas said. "That's the way others will learn not to make any mistakes in the future."

Abbas was sentenced in absentia by the Italian courts to life imprisonment for his role in the hijacking, and the U.S. has issued an international warrant for his arrest.

The Palestinian leader said his men were under instructions to travel to Ashdod when they were discovered, and hijacked the liner. "That's when the accident occurred," Abbas said.

"If I hadn't intervened, there (Continued on Back Page)

## Shin Bet warns probe will 'paralyze' service

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Shin Bet executives have told government lawyers that the overall investigation of the service's interrogation techniques — which they themselves are demanding — will totally paralyze the General Security Service.

The head of the Shin Bet yesterday convened a meeting of former chiefs of the service, and of other intelligence bodies, to formulate an "information" policy to counter the unfavourable repercussions of the case of former IDF lieutenant Izzat Nafsu. Nafsu claims he was sent to jail on fabricated evidence.

Israel Radio said yesterday that a "senior security source" had denied reports that the Shin Bet had threatened to "strike" if the police investigate Nafsu's interrogations.

But well-placed legal sources reiterated that, denials notwithstanding, Shin Bet executives had

indeed told government lawyers that if such an investigation was launched, they would have no choice but to stop work until the "guidelines" for interrogations "are clarified."

Senior legal sources said yesterday that although it appeared that Nafsu's interrogators had not "fabricated" evidence in the strict legal sense of the term, there was "much more than a suspicion" that they had perjured themselves in testimony concerning the methods used to extract Nafsu's confession.

Nafsu, who is serving an 18-year prison sentence on charges of espionage and transferring military equipment to the enemy, has claimed in an appeal to the Supreme Court that he was framed by the Shin Bet and that the confession presented at his trial was extracted under duress.

The Shin Bet claims that the procedures in the Nafsu case conform (Continued on Back Page)

## Tel Aviv's new-look bourse

By PINHAS LANDAU

"I gotta teach you to do it properly," bellowed a frustrated Rafi Tamari at a confused floor-trader at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday.

But when all was said and done, it was a red-letter day for Tamari, the exchange's deputy manager in charge of trading, and the man most directly responsible for the planning and implementation of the new trading system that went into effect yesterday.

When the dust had settled and the trading hall cleared after nearly three hours of active two-sided trading between brokers in the 22 shares picked for the experiment, it was clear that the system had passed its first test with flying colours — it worked.

All the computerized data processing and communications had operated without a hitch, and bank and brokerage offices had followed the changing prices as the list of 22 shares was traded one after another through four successive rounds.

(Continued on Page 17)

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## Assad meets Gorbachev in Kremlin

## Mubarak: Egypt won't switch to Moscow

CAIRO (Reuters). — President Hosni Mubarak assured the U.S. yesterday that Egypt, one of its key Arab allies, was not switching superpower allegiance to Moscow.

"Egypt does not fluctuate or swing in her policy. Egypt does not switch from one country to another," he said in a policy speech opening a new session of parliament.

He did not directly name either superpower, but said: "We do not deny a friendly country because another country has shown sympathy with us."

He was responding to opposition newspaper suggestions that Soviet agreement last month to reschedule Cairo's debts meant that Egypt, a U.S. partner for the past 15 years, was warming to Moscow because of friction with Washington over terms for payment of military debts to the United States.

Mubarak also rejected a report that he would

soon visit Moscow to spite Washington on what would be the first trip by an Egyptian leader to the Soviet capital in more than a decade.

He said there was no truth in reports that Egypt was changing friendships "because of what they claim to be the rejection by a certain country of demands in the economic domain."

He was apparently referring to a continuing impasse between Cairo and Washington over Egyptian requests for easier terms for paying \$4.5 billion in debts for past arms purchases.

Moscow scored diplomatic points last month by agreeing, according to Cairo newspapers, to scrap interest on \$3 billion of Egyptian military debt and ease payment terms for \$70 million of civil debt.

Also yesterday, Moscow's closest Middle East ally, Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, was received by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in the Kremlin.

Assad arrived in Moscow yesterday afternoon

on a three-day visit likely to be dominated by the problem of Palestinian unity and the conflict in Lebanon.

Diplomats say the Kremlin would like to see Syria's hardline Middle East policies moderated.

They said the Kremlin would welcome any signs of a rapprochement between Syria and Jordan on how to secure a Middle East peace settlement.

The Kremlin also is unhappy with the tough stance of Syrian-based Palestinian groups towards Egypt.

Moscow also would like Syria to support PLO factional reconciliation so that a meeting of Arab leaders could be staged to pave the way for an international peace conference.

But as an envoy noted, "There is a limit to Soviet influence over Syria. Neither side can afford to strain the relationship too much. And the Syrians are Moscow's entry to an international peace conference on the Middle East."

## Beirut gov't meets as strike is launched

BEIRUT (AP). — Responding to a nationwide strike over an economic crisis, Lebanon's cabinet met yesterday for the first time in seven months.

Ministers called for the reopening of Beirut Airport and government control over now-illegal, militia-run ports.

But as Christian and Moslems joined together in the strike over soaring prices, their rival militias clashed on the Green Line. Police said one girl was killed and three civilians were injured in the clashes at the dividing line between east and west Beirut.

Beirut Airport has been closed since February 1 after foreign insurance companies refused to cover aircraft using the facility.

Government officials say the closure of a half dozen militia-run ports would allow the authorities to re-establish tax collection.

Parliament speaker Hussein Husseini, who attended the cabinet meeting in his capacity as representative of the nation's legislators, said the conferees also decided to launch a government-subsidized medicine plan and a special department to look after the estimated one million Lebanese displaced from their homes during the civil war.

The cabinet meeting, the first in 215 days, proceeded at the Parliament building on the Green Line as government offices, banks, newspapers, schools, bakeries, gasoline stations and other businesses closed for an announced three-day shutdown.

But the 250,000-strong General Confederation of Labour said the strike would be called off after one day if the cabinet reaches "decisions or arrangements capable of containing the economic decline."



BUDDIES. — PLO chief Yasser Arafat talks with former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky at the Palestine National Council in Algiers yesterday. Kreisky delivered a speech defending the rights of the Palestinians. (Reuters telephoto)

## Crowd demands president's resignation

## Sri Lankan jets again bomb rebel positions

COLOMBO. — The government launched new attacks on Tamil rebel positions yesterday as demonstrators gathered outside President Junius Jayewardene's house to shout demands for his resignation.

Tilak Ratnakara, chairman of the government's media centre, said air force planes struck four locations on the rebel-dominated Jaffna peninsula yesterday.

Ratnakara said the government will continue bombing raids against "known militants' targets" to try to get the guerrillas to end their attacks on civilians. "It will continue whenever necessary, as and when necessary," he said.

Since Friday, Tamil terrorism and combat between Tamil separatists and the mostly Sinhalese government forces has killed at least 374 people.

Parliament was called into emergency session yesterday.

Many of the demonstrators outside Jayewardene's house were Buddhist monks or members of the Sri Lankan Freedom Party, both staunch opponents of the president's proposals to grant limited autonomy to the minority Tamils in an effort to end the civil war.

The air strike was the second in as many days and raised the death toll to at least 100 rebels killed in air force retaliation for a bomb blast blamed by the government on the rebels that killed 106 people in Colombo last Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the New Zealand cricket team called off its tour of Sri Lanka yesterday. Tour manager Ken Deas said the "civil unrest" had made it impossible for the team to concentrate on cricket. (AP, Reuters)

## Linna's case to be reviewed, Soviet spokesman says

MOSCOW. — A court will review the case of Nazi war criminal Karl Linna, who was deported to the Soviet Union from the U.S. this week, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

The statement by Boris Pyadyshnev contradicted suggestions that Linna, who was condemned to death in absentia by the Estonian Supreme Court in 1962, might be executed immediately, and made clear a review or even retrial was planned.

Pyadyshnev told reporters that since Linna, 67, was sentenced to death in 1962 new evidence concerning his case could have materialized. "Questions of enforcing the sentence and legal questions and circumstances could have been discovered in subsequent years are to be considered in court," he said.

Linna was flown to the Estonian capital of Tallinn earlier this week from Prague, where he arrived after

being deported from the U.S.

The Soviet Union said he was involved in the murder of more than 12,000 people when he was a commandant of a "Nazi concentration camp" in the Estonian city of Tartu during World War II.

Pyadyshnev said Linna would have a right of appeal against the death sentence passed in his absence and could ask the Presidium of the Supreme Court for a final verdict.

Tass news agency has suggested, however, that it is unlikely mercy will be granted.

Tass yesterday carried an interview with concentration camp survivor Arnold Jaska, who accused Linna of directing the massacre of thousands.

"If I were asked what death looks like, I would say it has the face of Karl Linna," Tass quoted Jaska, a retired factory worker from Tallinn, as saying. (Reuters, AP)

## Dissident Koryagin allowed to emigrate

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Koryagin, a 48-year-old psychiatrist, was released from a labour camp in February after being pardoned by the Supreme Soviet, the national parliament, in a review of dissident cases.

He had been sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in exile in 1981 on charges of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda after accusing Soviet authorities of confining dissidents to mental hospitals.

The imprisonment of Koryagin and his 19-year-old son, also on charges of anti-Soviet activity, drew protests from the West. The psychiatrist was nominated for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize.

## Indonesians cast their ballots

JAKARTA (AP). — Indonesians flocked to the polls yesterday in the country's fifth election in 42 years.

The balloting has limited political impact because power is concentrated in the presidential palace with the backing of the armed forces.

Almost 94 million of Indonesia's 168 million people were eligible to cast ballots and, although voting is not compulsory, a 90 per cent turnout was expected. Voters pick the symbol of one of three parties rather than directly electing individuals.

The heavily favoured Golkar party took an early lead.

The number of seats in the People's Consultative Assembly awarded to the parties depends on the proportion of the votes they win. The Golkar Party, the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI) and the United Development Party then select their representatives from a government-approved list.

## Grenade attacks as 7 killed in SA

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — A two-year-old child was injured in a wave of hand grenade attacks in Cape Town yesterday as the death toll in South Africa's worst outbreak of violence this year rose to seven, the government said.

Police shot at black rioters in Johannesburg's Soweto township on Wednesday, killing 18-year-old Patrick Phokojope, the Bureau for Information said.

Six other blacks were shot dead by police in two clashes in Johannesburg on Wednesday as some 16,000 striking black transport workers were dismissed.

The shooting coincided with a stay-at-home protest by thousands of Sowetans to oppose evictions of black families for refusing to pay rent.

Anti-apartheid groups and liberal newspapers yesterday condemned the police shootings and mass dismissals and labour experts predicted a wave of sympathy action by trade unionists.

The Bureau for Information reported three hand grenade attacks around Cape Town in the space of an hour yesterday.

A two-year-old child was injured in the first attack on a house in Cape Town's Mitchell's Plain township, zoned for mixed-race coloureds under apartheid race segregation laws.

A house in nearby Bonteheuwel township was damaged in a second attack 10 minutes later, the bureau said.

A policeman's house was damaged in a third attack in Elsie's River township near Cape Town. No one was injured in the last two attacks.

In two incidents in Natal Province on Wednesday, a black child was injured by a petrol bomb and three buses were stoned by a crowd of 1,000 blacks.

Radio South Africa said that the transport strike and agitation over rents in black townships were part of a campaign to build up a revolutionary climate in the run-up to the May

6 whites-only general election.

Pretoria has accused the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group of planning a campaign of violence to disrupt the election.

Many Sowetans failed to turn up for work in Johannesburg yesterday as the stay away entered its second day.

Trains from the sprawling township were half-empty and Putco, South Africa's biggest bus company for blacks, said it had cancelled many services due to lack of passengers.

Putco said two of its buses were hijacked yesterday morning and one was deliberately driven into a shop belonging to a former black mayor. Militants regard black town councillors as collaborators with the white-led government.

About half of 23,000 striking black workers at two gold mines, Western Areas and Randfontein Estates, returned to work yesterday after a strike that started on Tuesday.

## New Argentine army chief sworn in

BUENOS AIRES (AP). — Gen. Jose Cardil became Argentina's new army chief of staff yesterday, completing what one official called a drastic reshuffling of the military leadership after three uprisings at army garrisons in the past eight days.

Defence Minister Horacio Jaunarena said all army garrisons remained calm as Cardil was sworn in at Plaza de Armas.

Cardil, 56, was named to the Army's top post on Monday to replace Gen. Hector Rios Erenu, one of 24 officers — including 15 generals — who have resigned or been fired since the peaceful mutinies began in Cordoba last week.

In statements at his swearing-in ceremony, Cardil asked the armed forces to "strictly comply to the law" and avoid a return to the military crisis that recently "convulsed" the country.

Five generals retired on Wednesday, joining 10 who left active duty on Monday. Among the most recent retirees was Gen. Ernesto Alais, who headed loyalist troops that surrounded a rebel camp near Buenos Aires last Sunday.

The mutinies — in the western city of Cordoba, in suburban Buenos Aires and in the northern city of Salta — all ended without bloodshed. The rebels outside Buenos Aires gave up on Sunday after President Raul Alfonsin went to their garrison.

The Supreme Court moved on Wednesday on the issue of charges of military men accused of crimes including murder, torture and kidnapping committed during a crackdown on leftists and suspected leftists under rightist military governments from 1976 to 1983.

The High Court asked federal courts throughout the country for detailed reports on the status of all

such trials pending before them. Legal sources said the action would delay the trials indefinitely.

Amnesty for an estimated 250 officers who face human-rights charges was among the chief demands of the past week's mutineers.

Jaunarena told the Senate on Wednesday that the administration "is not studying any proposal for an amnesty law." At least four bills that would grant amnesty in varying degrees have been introduced in Congress over the last six months, all by opposition lawmakers.

The latest proposal, introduced on Wednesday by opposition Sen. Horacio Bravo Herrera, calls for voiding all charges against and convictions of military or security forces who took part in repression before December 10, 1983, the date Alfonsin was inaugurated following an election.

## Kuwait asks protection for tankers

KUWAIT (AP). — The Kuwaiti government has approached China, Britain and France as well as the United States and the Soviet Union for help in protecting its tankers from Iranian attack in the Gulf, two Kuwaiti newspapers reported yesterday.

The disclosure was made in editorials in the *Al-Qabas* and *Al-Anba* dailies after Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed briefed the chief editors of Kuwaiti newspapers on Wednesday on developments in the Gulf and the Arab world.

Washington and Moscow have confirmed Kuwaiti approaches to the U.S. and the Soviet Union to charter their tankers or register part or all of the 21-ship fleet of the state-run Kuwait Oil Tanker Co.

But the newspapers did not say what response the Kuwaitis got from China, Britain and France. With the exception of China, all these countries have warships in the Gulf Region.

Iran has singled out for attack Kuwaiti vessels or foreign ships sailing to and from the emirate, which Teheran accuses of supporting Iraq.

## Foreigners can shoot in China — for \$300

PEKING (Reuters). — Have you ever had a desire to fire an AK-47 automatic rifle? How about a bazooka or even an anti-aircraft machine-gun?

No problem. China's Small-arms Research Institute near Peking has decided to try to earn some tourist dollars by giving foreigners the run of their large and impressive arsenal.

The institute's firing range near the Great Wall provides what will be for many people the only chance they are ever likely to get to fire Chinese-made weapons, a hot item at present on the international arms market.

The institute's director, Li Weiru, says he hopes tourist groups heading

for the Great Wall, the greatest military fortification ever constructed, will soon be stopping to round out their China experience by firing off a box of ammunition.

"Foreign tourists say there is not enough to do in Peking, so we decided to open up the firing range to give them some entertainment and to give us some extra income," he said.

To add a touch of spice to the experience, foreigners have to travel past a sign warning "No foreigners permitted beyond this point" to get to the once-secret institute.

Visitors are taken on a tour through the institute's showroom,

packed with the instruments of death. All are available for use — at a price.

Li said tourists would be offered a package deal for \$300 including lunch and 600 bullets for a variety of small weapons.

The Chinese version of the ubiquitous Soviet-designed AK-47, popular with guerrillas the world over, is there. And so is a Chinese copy of the American M-16 rifle.

There is a sleek new light sub-machine gun complete with silencer, developed at the institute, which the director said proudly was now being issued to units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. There are shotguns and sports rifles, anti-aircraft guns and pistols.

There is a 60mm anti-tank rifle grenade capable of piercing 500mm armour plating. Li said foreign visitors could fire one at an earth target for only \$150 a time.

For considerably more, you can experience the thrill of firing a rocket grenade at a brick structure and watch it disintegrate before your eyes.

For the cultured gun-lover, there is a deluxe model pistol decorated with scenes from the classic Chinese novel *The Dream of the Red Chamber*. To buy it you'll need \$2,700.

Officials at the institute are proud of their most recent inventions: an anti-hijack pistol using rubber-tipped bullets that can kill man but cannot puncture the shell of an aircraft, and a knife that can hold and fire three bullets.

China's state-owned arms dealer has grown into a major source of foreign exchange for Peking over the past few years, and the firing range is also used by the corporation to demonstrate Chinese guns to prospective buyers from around the world.

Li said the institute plans to make contact with gun clubs in the U.S. and Japan to find prospective customers.

The idea of hefting an AK-47, as seen on television news clips from a hundred world trouble spots, is bound to be a big temptation for both the gun-wise and the curious. Best of all, no one shoots back.

**חברות עולם**  
**חברות עולם**

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Date: Monday, April 27, 1987, 8:00 p.m.  
Place: Machon Hatzikhu, 18 Hatzikhu Hamalech Street,  
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**Yad Vashem, The Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Authority Jerusalem**

The Opening Ceremony of Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day will take place at Yad Vashem, on Har Hatzikaron, Jerusalem, on Saturday night, April 25, 1987 (Nissan 28, 5747) at 9:00 p.m., in the presence of the President of Israel, Chaim Herzog.

Opening remarks: Dr. Yitzhak Arad, Chairman, Yad Vashem

Greetings: Gideon Hausner, Chairman, International Council of Yad Vashem

Moshe Kalcheim, Chairman, Partisans and Ghetto Fighters Organisation

Address: Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir

Prayer: The Rishon LeZion, Chief Rabbi Mordechai Eliyahu

Buses to Yad Vashem will leave, from the end of Shabbat until 8:45 p.m., from the No. 18 Egged bus stop opposite the Cial Centre, stopping at all No. 18 bus stops along the route.

Private vehicles can be parked at the Mount Herzl parking lot. A shuttle bus will provide service from the Mount Herzl parking lot to Yad Vashem, from 8:00 to 8:55 p.m. The shuttle service will resume from Yad Vashem back to Mount Herzl after the Ceremony.

**THE PUBLIC IS INVITED**

The Annual Wreath-Laying Ceremony will take place on Holocaust Martyrs' and Heroes' Remembrance Day, April 26, 1987 (Nissan 27, 5747) at 10:00 a.m.

The Dedication Ceremony of the first section of the **VALLEY OF THE DESTROYED COMMUNITIES** will take place at 11:30 a.m.

The Central Memorial Service for the Six Million Martyrs will take place in the Hall of Remembrance at 11:00 a.m.

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# Soroka liver patient waiting for a fairy tale of his own

By BRADLEY BURSTON  
For The Jerusalem Post  
BEERSHEBA. — Yesterday, when the press reported the fairy-tale story of a four-year-old whose fellow passengers on an El Al flight to London contributed some NIS 118,000 toward the expenses of her imminent liver transplant, the family of Ya'akov Rabashi was as happy for the little girl as anyone.

But the announcement still carried a bitter-sweet edge in the Rabashi household, for Rabashi, 29, has been waiting six months for a similar operation. As his family is now aware, unless the money required for the transplant is found, Rabashi may be kept hanging on until his dying day. And, say his doctors at Soroka Hospital here, that day may not be too far away.

Rabashi, a welder and father of two children, fell ill in 1982, and was flown to the U.S. the following year for diagnosis and treatment of a chronic inflammatory liver ailment. In order to fund the trip, the Rabashis sold their apartment and plunged into debt.

Last November, due to a steady decline in Rabashi's condition, he was sent to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, in hopes that the liver

transplant team there would accept him for the procedure. Rambam physicians agreed that the transplant was a matter of life or death in Rabashi's case, but because of the presence of certain viral antibodies in his blood, they determined that a transplant in the U.S. was his "only practical chance of survival."

Rabashi's physician at Soroka Hospital, Dr. Gerald Frazer, then turned to the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centre requesting that Rabashi be considered for a transplant there. The centre's doctors responded that they believed that Rabashi's chances for recovery after transplantation were good, and in early March the surgery was authorized.

Nevertheless, despite the efforts of Health Ministry officials, Beersheba Mayor Moshe Zilberman, and even Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to allocate funds, barely a tenth of the required NIS 200,000 has been raised thus far, almost all of it from small, private contributions in the Beersheba area.

"The worst, the most painful part of this," Rabashi said yesterday, "is seeing my children suffer. During the Purim holiday, everybody around them was celebrating. They came to visit me in hospital, in fancy dress, but I could see

they were sad. I asked them why, and they answered that when I travel to the U.S. for the operation and I come back better, they'll be happy all the time, and not just on Purim."

Tearfully, Rabashi whispered, "Please help me. I can't stand the idea that if there's no money soon, my children will grow up without their father."

When Israelis must go abroad for medical treatment abroad, Kupat Holim usually pays hospitalization costs (up to \$160 a day) and contributes to the air fare for the patient and a companion. The health fund does not, however, cover the cost of the operation itself.

Contributions toward Rabashi's surgery may be made to "Olan Maleh - Hatzalot Rabashi," Bank Hapoalim Branch 631, Account 216905, or Bank Leumi Branch 921, Account 285794/04.

David Horowitz adds from London: Little Moran's condition was last night described as "very poor" by doctors at Kings College Hospital here.

Her father, Zion Kadosh, speaking from the hospital, said that doctors were carrying out final tests on Moran before deciding whether



Ya'akov Rabashi

(Kol-hi)

the transplant could be carried out. "They could operate in an hour's time, tonight, tomorrow, I don't know. But Moran is very poorly. We must just have faith."

## 'Topless sunbathing doesn't hurt anyone'

By JONATHAN KARP  
For The Jerusalem Post  
TEL AVIV. — While many women on the beach here yesterday said that they were too inhibited to go topless, they criticized the law prohibiting nude or topless sunbathing.

The law stipulates that beachgoers over the age of five must be either fully clothed or in bathing suits.

Some of the women interviewed said they were opposed to the law in principle because banning topless sunbathing was another example of the religious coercion.

"People should be able to do what they like as long as it doesn't hurt anyone," said Dalia, a Tel Aviv University student from Afula. "Women going topless doesn't hurt anyone. It may make some people a little uncomfortable, but they have the right to move to another part of the beach."

Topless sunbathing is not common in Tel Aviv and David Yotam, the city councillor responsible for the local beaches, said this week that "there is no intention at this stage to hunt for offenders." Noting that last year only three or four people were

fined for "exposure," Yotam said that the city would enforce the law only if complaints are received.

No one was complaining yesterday about Tina Cormen, perhaps the only topless woman on the beach in the early afternoon. A few obviously religious boys were camped out right next to her, but they did not draw the authorities' attention to her.

"I know it is against the law, because I am staying with Israelis," said Cormen, a Belgian who is vacationing here. "But no one has bothered me and I will continue going topless each time I come to the beach."

Seated behind Cormen was an Argentine visitor who had equally strong convictions about the issue. Leo Rosental said Argentina's former military leadership has strictly enforced similar "modesty" laws in the heavily Roman Catholic country. "It's ridiculous. It has nothing to do with morality," Rosental said, adding with approval that "all of Europe is topless with no problems."

## Author of recent book blames 'incitement' by secular media

### 1924 murder still inflames ultra-Orthodox passions



David Zilberschlag  
(Studio Zvi Friedman)

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Most Israelis, if they know anything at all about Jacob de Haan, who was killed in 1924, regard him as an unsavoury character, but for the country's ultra-Orthodox community he was a martyr whose murder remains a symbol of all that divides them from the Zionist majority.

For David Zilberschlag, the author of a recently published book on De Haan, his murder was the result of "incitement" by the secular media against the haredi (ultra-Orthodox) community. The incitement has continued to this day, he says.

Zilberschlag did not put his name on the book, *Retzah Biverushalayim* (Murder in Jerusalem), published by Tefutzat. He took the pen name "D. Halevi." That, he says, is because he prefers to keep his own name for the more serious studies of hassidism, which he also publishes. Zilberschlag, a Bnei Brak resident, is a follower of the Viznitz Rebbe of Haifa, the only hassidic rebbe in Israel, he hastens to add, who has served in the Israel Defence Forces.

De Haan, born to an Orthodox family in Holland, abandoned Judaism and became a journalist and poet. Later, he returned to Orthodoxy, became a Zionist and settled in Jerusalem, where he was to reject Jewish nationalism.

As an effective spokesman for Rabbi Haim Sonnenfeld's Jerusalem Ashkenazi Council, de Haan won the bitter disapprobation of other parts of the Jewish community.

The Encyclopedia Judaica published some 50 years after his murder, describes him as "the victim of his own sexual proclivities" (he was widely said to be a homosexual), and writes that it was "probable" that his Arab friends "exploited the weakness to further their own political ends."

In 1924, as De Haan left Shaare Zedek Hospital in Jerusalem, where he had attended evening prayers, he was shot to death. In another recent book on the killing, journalist Shlomo Nakdimon argues convincingly that the murder was ordered by the Hagana and carried out by Avraham

Tehomi, who now lives in Hong Kong.

Many of the ultra-Orthodox are bitter about the murder to this day. Zilberschlag says. The extremist Neturei Karta hold an annual memorial for De Haan, but even far more moderate groups consider him a martyred hero. Zilberschlag stresses.

Zilberschlag does not touch on the sexual question in his book. "Why should I?" he asks. The only proof of homosexuality, Zilberschlag maintains, is to be found in De Haan's poems, and these can be interpreted in other ways.

Zilberschlag views De Haan as a great statesman, a great humanist. "No doubt he was very complex, but I believe at the end, he reached stability."

The murder, Zilberschlag says, should be seen in the context of the revolutionary movements of Eastern Europe, which countenanced political killings. But the guilty party, he adds, was the media.

In 1924, the leading newspaper was *Hadoar*, edited by Itamar Ben-El-Mechaieq.

Avi (the son of Eliezer Ben-Yehuda), and his articles concerning De Haan, says Zilberschlag, were "an invitation to murder."

The Zionists, of course, were infuriated because De Haan had initiated Agudat Yisrael contacts with the Hashemites and other Arabs, securing a guarantee of physical safety for the Old Yishuv in return for total rejection of all political aspirations. To some, he was the most hated man in the Yishuv for his anti-Zionist reports abroad.

Ironically, Zilberschlag argues, De Haan's position can be seen as close to that of Mapam, for example, today. "He was for Arab-Jewish co-existence."

But the most important lesson of the murder for Zilberschlag is the gap between the Zionist movement and the haredim.

"I pray in a synagogue with 70 other men, all of whom have served in the IDF," says Zilberschlag. "Every single one of us has been taunted with the cry, 'Dof, why don't you go serve in the army?'"

## Ben-Gurion's record on the Holocaust under fire

By SRAYA SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Was David Ben-Gurion apathetic about the Holocaust? Yes, claims Yisrael Eldad, a former head of Lehi (Lohamei Herut Yisrael); Definitely not, asserts Shabtai Tevet, a biographer of Ben-Gurion, whose third volume on the Zionist leader is about to be released.

The two debated the question at Ben-Gurion House here on Wednesday during a study day devoted to Ben-Gurion's response to the Holocaust. Two younger researchers, Prof. Dina Porat and Tuvia Friling, also maintained that Ben-Gurion — who headed the Jewish Agency when the news of the Holocaust filtered through to this country — did his best to help.

If few public statements were made by Ben-Gurion himself at the time, it was because any assistance given to Jews in occupied Europe had to be kept secret. "One could not even stage mass rallies for fundraising because there was no legal way to send money abroad," Tevet recalled.

Eldad charged that Ben-Gurion had been blind to the impending

disaster. "The Zionist performance lagged fearfully behind the prophecies of doom," Eldad said, recalling Jabotinsky's call for the mass "evacuation" of Jews from Europe to Palestine in spite of British opposition.

Eldad admitted, however, that he had been wrong in opposing the partition of Palestine, as recommended by the Peel Commission, since even a small free country would have been able to offer a haven to Jews. Ben-Gurion, it was recalled, had enthusiastically backed the partition idea.

Tevet said that Ben-Gurion had felt time running out ever since the end of World War I. "Ben-Gurion pressed for a popular party, against the opinion of many of his colleagues in the Mapai leadership," he said.

However, Ben-Gurion expected his party to lead the mass of immigrants which included, in the 1920s, many former small-time shipkeepers. Other Labour leaders, Tevet stressed, did not want the "Nalevki people" (named after a street in Warsaw where many poor Jews lived) to precede the "quality" immigration of pioneering youths.

## INVITATION to the DEDICATION CEREMONY

of the first section of the

### Valley of The Destroyed Communities

Holocaust Remembrance Day, Sunday, April 26, 1987, 11:30 a.m.  
at Yad Vashem, Har Hazikaron, Jerusalem

Greetings:

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Chairman of the Institute of Yad Vashem

Eli Zborowski

Chairman of the American and International Societies for Yad Vashem

Teddy Kollek

Mayor of Jerusalem

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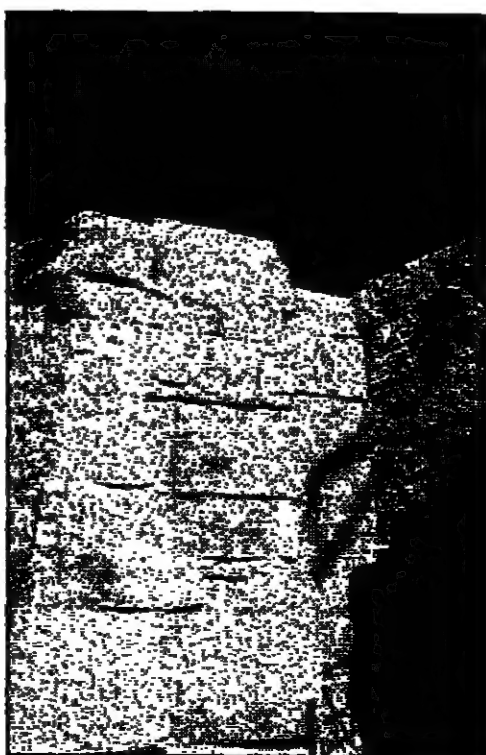
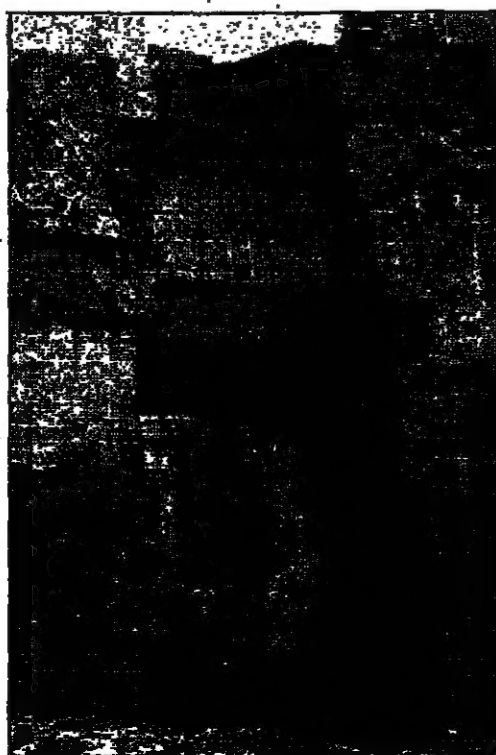
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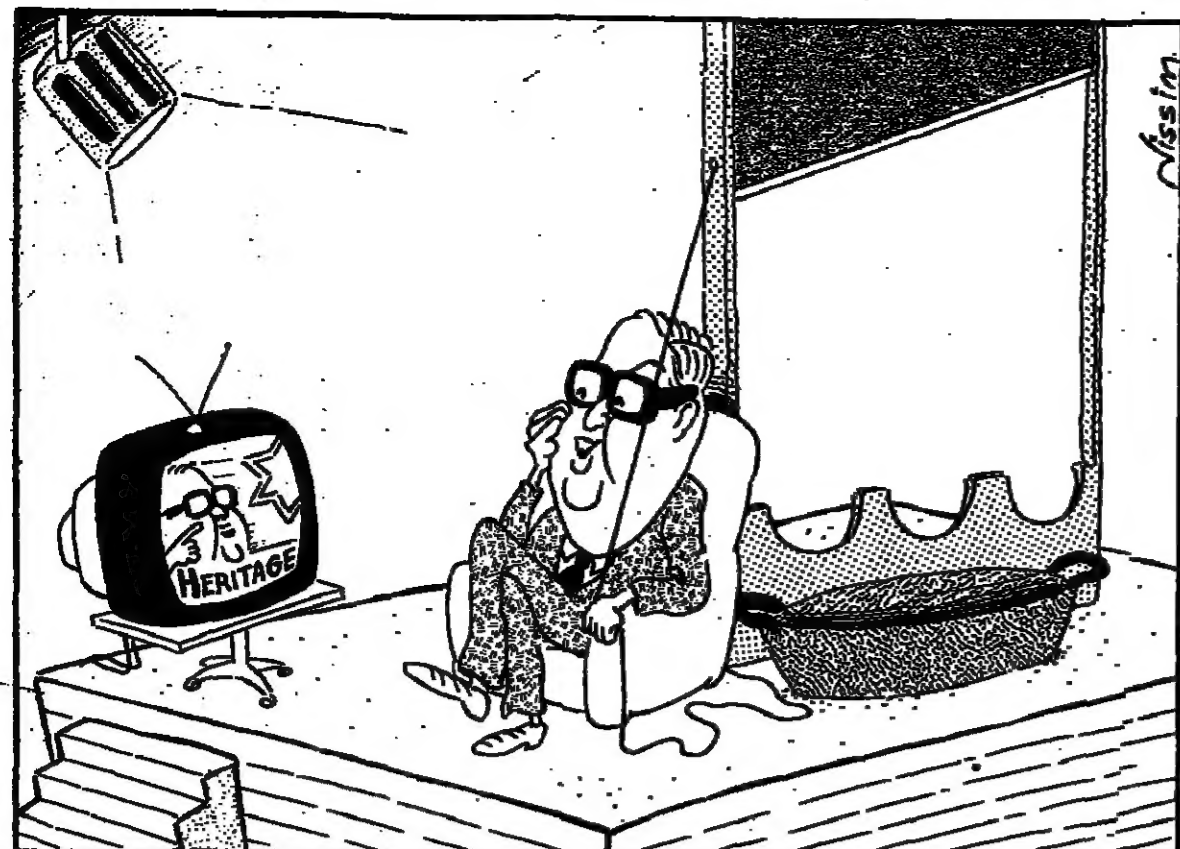
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July 1987



Abba Eban, head of the Knesset probe into the Pollard affair, dislikes being called the 'national hangman' in anticipation of his committee's findings. He is disturbed by the decision-making process in Israel, and explains why. Eban also discusses the peace process and believes the Likud is following a dangerous course.



## Reluctant executioner

KNESSET Defence and Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Abba Eban is in a fighting mood, and apparently enjoying his return to the centre of the political stage. Both the Likud and his own Labour Party anxiously await the report of his intelligence sub-committee's inquiry into the Pollard affair. Hardly a day passes without media speculation on the likely political fall-out of the report and how it will affect the fortunes of our senior cabinet ministers, especially of the ruling trioka: Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Eban resents the media's treatment of his inquiry committee. He feels that there has been too much prejudging of the findings. He asks for patience and that the committee be allowed to get on with the job, which he hopes will be completed by the end of the month. In our interview, he was most careful not to discuss the inquiry's substantive aspects, in keeping with his guidelines to his colleagues.

He is upset also by the low level of reporting in the press on the inquiry: "It's been rendered down to the level of gossip," he complains. Nor does he find anything flattering in the conjectures on his personal role. The committee chairman heartily dislikes being lauded as "the national hangman" by one columnist, or depicted as holding the lever of the guillotine by another, or as the only committee member not anxious to protect one of the senior ministers for the consequences of the Pollard plot.

What really angered the former foreign minister was one columnist's back-handed compliment about "Eban's chance to retire into history with a bang." He certainly has no intention of retiring from politics, noting that Shamir is about his age, and speaks of another four-year term.

He declares: "I have not discerned partisanship in our discussions. It's disturbing that journalists should think that only they have national interest at heart. I do resent this gossip as if each of us is sold to someone. I trust that such talk will end once we produce a credible document. I wish to point out at this stage that what concerns us is fairly decision-and-policy-making, rather than individuals."

As to becoming a "hangman" or a "guillotine," Eban remarked that such terms were not only constitutionally untrue, "but don't fit my character. We're not a court judging individuals, but describing and criticizing the process of policy-and-decision-making. Our function is to supervise government performance."

EBAN is decidedly pleased at Knesset Speaker Shimon Hilel's public congratulations on his strengthening of the parliamentary system by invoking the existing powers of the Knesset committee; thereby, he feels, responding to widespread feelings that checks-and-balances are needed for the country's government.

He says Shamir was somewhat taken aback when, after he had told the Knesset committee there was no need for an inquiry, "I told him we have to inquire. I told him we're not subordinate. The government draws its strength from the Knesset and not the opposite. We don't have to ask the government. It's inherent in our being. We do have life before and after Pollard. To judge by the favourable response, there is a public desire that the government authority should be subject to some scrutiny by a body it did not create and cannot tell to go away."

He says the Knesset committee has unused powers: "All they need to do is read the rules and regulations. [Ex-President Jimmy] Carter asked if we have subpoena powers."

The appropriate paragraph for us reads: "The committee is authorized to invite a minister, and if invited, he must appear or send his representative." Of course, they lack the power of U.S. Congressional committees: "All we can do is describe a situation and leave it up to the public, the parties and the press. It comes down to someone with lots of power having to be worried about being asked questions."

The head of the Eban inquiry most certainly does not feel that his absence abroad or that of other members, has in any way affected its work. "After all, the inquiry did not cease for one day. Apart from which - to eat, drink and breathe Pollard unceasingly is not intellectually healthy." He further explains: "We had prior commitments that could not be broken. One cannot cancel dates involving other people." Moreover, he adds, there was some evidence to be heard that was not crucial but a matter of formality. He found the sniping at inquiry members quite unfair: "We were more expeditious than the other committee" (the reference being to the cabinet's two-man inquiry panel comprising Dr. Yehoshua Rotenstreich and Zvi Tsur).

The former foreign minister sees the Pollard case and other scandals as a test of the General Security Services (GSS) - within the context of faulty government and a flawed policy-making process. This emerged when explaining his strictures on our lurch into what he calls "monarchical" rule. A fundamental fault in our system of government - he feels - has been inattention to Israel's constitutional problem from its early years, with Ben-Gurion tailoring things to his reference for a strongly centralized government. Most of the powers and prestige were invested in the premier and the ministers, with less emphasis on the Knesset's controlling role. Eban thought a guiding principle should be Montaigne's saying: "Nobody in history has held power without wishing to extend beyond its due limits."

The question has always been - Eban says - how to put brakes on the power machinery, which the U.S. solved by having a powerful Congress and Supreme Court. The parliamentary system inherited the idea of the sovereign parliament from which government derives its birth and termination. He notes that even Churchill said he was a servant of Parliament, "but he really thought that after a discussion, his will would be done."

IN ISRAEL the Knesset Basic Law says: "The Government is responsible to the Knesset." However, under the national unity government, the Knesset has lost its critical function, becoming just a debating society, "with no suspense of mortality hanging over the government, causing an arrogance of power." An MK since 1959, Eban mourns the present enfeeblement of the Knesset and of the government's power to govern by virtue of the 27 ministers having ceded their authority to 10 members of the inner cabinet, seven of whom have, in turn, ceded their power to three. This elicited the learned comment that "in history no triumvirate has been successful - neither that which succeeded Alexander the Great nor that which followed Caesar."

As things stand now power flows upward from the 120 MKs to the 27 ministers, and from the inner cabinet of 10 to the trioka. He pointedly asks: "Why, then, shouldn't authority go from the three to one?"

The former foreign minister

enumerates the trioka's singular success starting with the GSS crisis ("their first reaction was the man most culpable was irreplaceable"); then "we had Iran, which they portrayed as the dutiful acceptance of a U.S. request. Now we learn from the Tower Commission report that the U.S. gave in to the Israeli nudnik; then came the Pollard case, which was claimed to be a rogue operation, "a hardly encouraging plea;" in addition there was the South African episode "about which it now appears we've been giving ourselves and others a misleading impression;" now the shadow of the GSS looms again. Eban fears it may be the outcome of a policy of keeping people around who've violated their trust, making him wonder whether "the best formula for advancement is violation of trust?"

The foregoing *Had Gadya* brought him to ponder on the connection between the disorderly process of policy-and-decision-making, and tragic endings as with the Lebanon war: "There was no consultation with the government. The plan submitted to the cabinet had no relation to reality out in the field."

But as a long-serving minister under three prime ministers, he has

foreign minister Eban for talking "as if we'll give up a part of Sinai." He regards those years as the worst chapter in Labour's history, with Galili and Moshe Dayan planning a deep sea harbour in Sinai. Here Eban charges: "We now know that was a major reason leading Sadat to make war in 1973."

He recalls heady statements made by Ariel Sharon as OC Southern Command, speaking of the IDF having "the power to capture the area from Beirut to Morocco;" or Rabin saying then that "Israel has better boundaries than in the time of King Solomon." What was forgotten, Eban contends, was "Solomon's inherent distaste of expanding his boundaries, but thereby losing his national coherence."

He finds his party torn between those who consider the post-1967 boundaries as final and those who want to hold them as negotiating cards. The party as a whole has resolved to terminate Israel's rule over another people and opposes unbridled settlement he says, quoting from the 1986 convention resolutions. "The doves have won, but everyone has noticed that..." remarks drily.

THE FORMER foreign minister reminds us that in June 1967, then prime minister Ben-Gurion, told the late prime minister Golda Meir that Israel was ready to make peace both with Egypt and Syria along the old borders, and in keeping with the Allon plan for Jordan. However, as a result of the Khartoum summit's rejectionism, the activists took over Israeli policy. But, he points out, even Golda always said as she wrote on page 310 of her autobiography *My Life* - "...no sane Israeli ever assumed that all the territories were going to remain under Israeli rule."

Eban reacts caustically to Shamir's use of the word "madness" to describe Peres's attempt to get an international peace conference going. Instead, he views madness as the most apt description for thinking "that the status quo can continue without an explosion. My attitude towards the West Bank and Gaza is less a question of foreign policy than their retention's effect on the structure and nature of Israel. We could either become a Lebanon or a South Africa, because of the substantial disenfranchised population. Israel has never been more secure against external menace and never more vulnerable to domestic folly. I agree with Prof. (Yehoshafat) Harkabi that it is fundamentally a suicidal course."

The Labour spokesman deems the Likud's course of leaving well enough alone as akin to people sitting on the edge of a volcano, where everything looks so calm until the next explosion. He thinks Labour's emphasis should be on peace versus war (namely the international peace conference) rather than on a technical instrument. If the Arabs can not sit down at the conference table without an international umbrella, he was for it, "provided we're not crushed by the umbrella." He considers that Labour should stress the internal effect of ruling another people. Eban notes now, in order to win domestic support, Peres has set hard conditions for such a forum, such as greater U.S. involvement, predating Soviet participation on letting out 30,000 Jews, Chinese recognition, and a single Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

"Peres has made a gallant effort to get the peace process moving and the premier says his foreign minister is crazy. I think that finally Peres has got a clear mandate from his own government to have a show-down. It's hardly credible to go to foreign capitals with your case, and be followed by a message from your prime minister saying, don't take any notice of my foreign minister. Or they get the argument of Shamir's chief adviser, Yossi Ben-Aharon, that no international conference has ever succeeded. He simply does not know history. It appears that anyone can get a car licence, but no one needs a licence for encyclopedic ignorance. All Peres requires of Shamir is silence. During the earlier national unity government, Begin knew that I was talking to King Hussein about giving up territory. Begin said: 'I hope you fail,' but did not prevent our attempts to make peace. Historically he's in good standing, for he gave us a free rein."

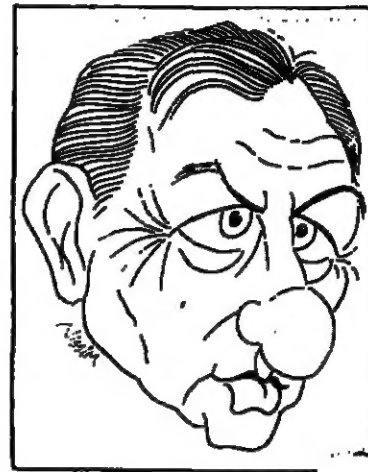
Galili, he reports, wrote to the late prime minister, attacking then

## Turning the calendar back to 1947

PUBLIC FACES  
Mark Segal



MEIR SHITRIT



AMNON RUBIN

of our political... Workaholic Peres was first past the post in the 1985 election, leaving his young aide Shimon Peres collapsing with exhaustion as he attended 12 parties, going from Jerusalem to the coastal plain and back again.

The Deri clan featured heavily on his itinerary - in Jerusalem he called on Interior Ministry Director-General Arye Deri, and discussed the Rambam's influence on Heinrich Heine with Shas's spiritual leader Rabbi Ovadia Yosef. Then to Holon for a party given by the director-general's cousin, Yosef Deri, head of the Communications Ministry staff committee, who's brother Emilie is Peres's barber.

Getting to bed at 4 a.m., Peres was up in time for a meeting at 8 a.m.; after the cabinet session at 9 a.m. and the Sacher Park Mimouna fest, he went on to Ramat Gan to the Iranian community's celebration. Asked to make a donation to a scroll honouring Cyrus the Great, Peres promised all the money he'll save from not smoking.

Our politicians could hardly miss each other - at Ramat Gan, after Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon spoke of pursuing peace, Peres declared: "I fully agree with Arik. Yesterday - Egypt, tomorrow - Jordan!" In Ashdod, he just missed Economics and Planning Minister Gad Ya'acobi who's been a regular guest there since the Mimouna celebrations in Israel were first launched 18 years ago by Histadrut central committee member Shaul Bes-Simchon, a man whose role has been forgotten.

THIS YEAR'S Mimouna festivities provided a test for the staying power

Also in Ashdod was Minister Katsav, who managed to take in parties in his home town, Kiryat Malachi, and Ramle, before going on to the big bash at Yavne MK Meir Shitrit's new home. The guests there were mostly Herutniks, led by Minister Arens, Transport Minister Haim Corfa - who'd been to 10 parties - MK Michael Eitan, with an occasional Levy fan like Histadrut faction head Zevulun Shalish.

PREMIER Shamir asked visiting Philippines Tourism Minister Jose Antonio Gonzales to convey to his country's President Corason Aquino Israel's great admiration for her, and its best wishes for her success. The minister, who's a devout Catholic, spoke admiringly of Israel's care for the Christian holy sites, at which he had prayed with other members of his family. He hopes to encourage his 20,000 countrymen, who annually make a pilgrimage to Rome, to visit Jerusalem en route. As head of his country's national airline, the minister will adjust its air route accordingly.

ABBA AND Suzy Eban were given a rare opportunity to reminisce about the old days at the Washington embassy with their Dutch counterparts. Herman van Roijen and his wife Anne, who spent 14 years on Embassy Row. They met at a dinner party given by the retired diplomat's son, Netherlands Ambassador's wife Herman van Roijen-Herzliya res- Caroline. He recalls that he and van den... presented their credentials to late president Harry Truman on the same day.

The former ambassador served as foreign minister in a cabinet of technocrats after World War II. He and his bride spent their honeymoon in this country 52 years ago. The present ambassador is a third-generation diplomat. His wife's grandfather Snouck Hurgronje, was secretary-general of the Dutch foreign service.

SOME major political personalities from abroad, led by ex-U.S. ambassador to the UN and talked-about Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1988, Prof. Jeanne Kirkpatrick, U.S. Labour Secretary William Brock and Britain's Social Democratic Party leader David Owen, are coming here in May to discuss the pros and cons of power-sharing by two major parties, as I learned from Dan Patfir, executive director of Tel Aviv University's Jeanne Kirkpatrick Forum for Public Leadership and Public Policy. President Chaim Herzog, the Balfour Diamond Jubilee Trust for its role in strengthening Anglo-Israeli cultural ties at a Beit Hanassi reception for a delegation of trustees, which presented him with a shelf of 10 books for the presidential library. They included Norman Rose's biography of our first president Chaim Weizmann, Paul Johnson's *The History of the Jews* and Martin Gilbert's *The Holocaust*. Dr. Gilbert and his wife Suzie were present as were Victor and Lilian Hochhauser, Simon Reiss, Vivienne Wold, Hebrew University Rector Avraham Harman, British Ambassador William Squire, and Jubilee Trust executive director Norman Morris.

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by Miriam Cohen

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# Personal and group mourning

Tora Today/Pinhas Peli

The portion read this week is Shemini (Leviticus 9:1-11:47).

AARON the high priest remained utterly silent in face of his personal tragedy. Va-vidom Aaron, the lachronic two-word description in the Tora of Aaron's response to the sudden death of his two sons on the day of the dedication of the sanctuary (Leviticus 10:3), is perhaps the loudest silence in the entire Bible. In addition, his two surviving sons, Elazar and Ithamar, are given explicit orders not to manifest any signs of mourning at the shocking death of their brothers. "Do not let your hair go unkempt and do not tear your clothes" (ibid., verse 6). The personal mourning of Aaron and his sons Elazar and Ithamar over the loss of his sons, Nadav and Avihu, their brothers, must be suppressed at this time. Instead, we are told that "the whole house of Israel will cry for those whom the Lord has destroyed by fire."

The personal tragedy is suspended to make room for marking it as a national tragedy. Communal mourning replaces individual mourning. This of course would not alleviate the profound personal grief of the close relatives on the loss of their dear ones. However, from the moment the tragedy assumed this new dimension of national mourning, they were destined to bear their All they quietly and concealed, along with "the gow was to cry Israel for those whom the house of troyed by fire."

The fact that "those" were also biologically their next of kin, is now seen as immaterial. The mourning must be related to the communal aspect of the tragic event and therefore, all signs of privately related mourning, like unkempt hair and torn clothes, must be cancelled.

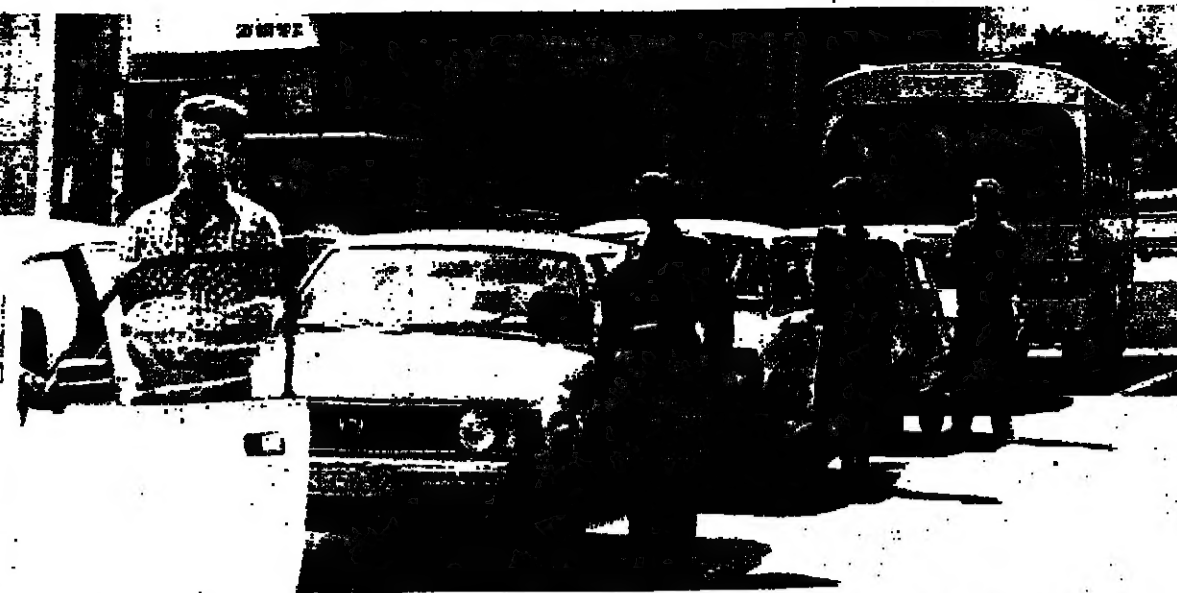
THE ACT of mourning in Jewish tradition is not a free expression of emotions relating to the propensity and mental capacity of the individual. Rather, it is well structured into Laws of Mourning that prescribe pre-

cisely how, and how much, one should express the deep feelings of loss, remorse, abandonment and longing, guilt and eventual consolation in face of personal bereavement. Thus states the shulhan aruch code of law (Yoreh Deah, ch. 394, par. 1.6): "Whoever does not mourn his dead relatives is considered callous and heartless" and on the other hand, "One should not grieve too much for the dead, and whoever grieves excessively is really grieving for something else.... The Tora has set limits for every stage of grief, and we may not add to them: three for weeping, seven for lamenting and 30 for abstaining from laundered garments and from cutting the hair - and no more."

The laws practised in personal mourning have their purpose in paying respect to the deceased who were created in the image of the divine; also in concentrating on the love and precious values they may have bequeathed us. The laws of mourning also express the acceptance of the reality of death as an integral part of life and offer us the opportunity to meditate over our faith in God's ultimate justice.

Communal mourning shares some of the above aspects with personal mourning, but is not identical with it. The ninth day of the month of Av, the day of national mourning par excellence, while adopting some of the features of personal mourning, also has much in common with the practices of Yom Kippur, which is not at all a day of mourning, but rather of introspection and repentance. National mourning seems to be things lost, not only remorse over both Temples and the destruction of but also regret over (winth of Av), caused the loss and reasons that measures that might prevent it's, to happening again.

IN OUR OWN days, yom ha-shoa, the day of the commemoration of the Holocaust, which falls on Sunday is such a day of national mourning. It goes beyond the expression of the sense of personal loss that so many of



Motorists on Jerusalem's Jaffa Road stand silently during the sounding of the siren to mark Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Day. (Rahamim Israeli)

us carry for individuals we lost in the Holocaust. In facing this agony, we may have, just like Aaron and his surviving sons, to resort to silence, as excruciating as it may be. Yom Hashoa, the day set aside for communal mourning, must not however, be marked in silence. It is a day to speak up, and if possible, draw conclusions from the great tragedy.

In regard to the Shoa, both "times" suggested by the wise man of Kohelet (Ecclesiastes 3:7) are to be adopted. "There is a time for everything... a time to keep silent and a time to speak up." We shall never, never, be able to speak up on this subject and try to "explain" the horrors of the Holocaust. Says Professor Emil Fackenheim, who more than anyone else attempted to develop a philosophy resulting from the Shoa: "A total and uncompromising sweep must be made of... all explanations... designed to give purpose to Auschwitz. No purpose, religious or non-religious, will ever be found in Auschwitz. The very attempt to find one is blasphemous."

But at the same time, we are obliged to find a way to keep silent, "the va-vidom Aard time to keep silent," But at the same time, we are obliged to find a way to keep silent, "the va-vidom Aard time to keep silent,"

er), we are also under the obligation of "a time to speak." Not to find purpose, but to try to learn from the tragedy of the past whatever is possible for the sake of the future.

The tale of the Shoa, just like the Haggada of redemption on Passover, must be told, so that "In every generation, every person can see himself as if he, or she, was there... in Auschwitz, Treblinka, Maidanek and all other death camps." Having committed the "crime" of being born Jewish, they could indeed have been there. Jewish history, its tragedies as well as its glories, is never a matter of the past only.

Following Aaron's silence and the communal mourning for the loss of his sons, which affected the "whole house of Israel," God speaks to Aaron (Lev. 10:8), telling him what he and his descendants should do in order to avoid the recurrence of such tragedies.

Many are the lessons to be learned on a day of national mourning such as Yom Hashoa, the least of which is how to try to deal with the question: what can be done, what can we do, in order to save Israel and the world from another Shoa.

On Yom Hashoa we hear the spilled blood of our brethren crying to us from the ground to be avenged and never to be forgotten.

How is this to be done? Moshe Flinker, a young Jewish boy who perished in the Holocaust and whose diary (more powerful, but less known, than Anna Frank's), was published by Yad Vahem in Jerusalem (1971), answers this question in an entry into his diary (page 119), shortly before his death. It is one more example of personal grief rising to the level of the communal:

"When I speak of vengeance, I do not wish you to understand by this that every Jew who can bear a sword would arise and attack a German, to avenge the blood of our brothers and sisters in their endless pain. No, my beloved brothers, when one speaks of vengeance of this sort, it is always accompanied by a prayer to the Lord that He should execute our vengeance. No, my brothers, I want you to observe only the positive side of vengeance. Our revenge, for our suffering today and for the suffering of our long exile, which we have been bearing for more than two thousand years, will be the building of our land and the settling there of our people - the return of our beloved people to their homeland. That will be the greatest revenge that could ever happen."

Rabbi Peli is the Blechner Professor of Jewish thought and literature, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev.

# Riding airwaves on memory lane

Telereview / Philip Gillon

WE MUST BE more grateful than ever to Israel television for associating Passover this year indelibly in our minds with the good old days. By the "good old days," of course, I do not mean the period when Moses led our forefathers out of Egypt, but the era when David - i.e. B-G - was creating the Jewish state of his dreams.

Last week we were taken down memory lane with the first part of Shaikhe Dan's *This is Your Life*: this week we had the second part of that show, reinforced by *Salute to Haim Hefer*, to make us long more than ever for the days that are no more.

The Hefer programme really had some remarkable and original moments. Much of it followed predictable lines, like a train rather than a bus. There was the usual format of old friends and cronies, looking somewhat longer in the tooth than they did 40 years ago, sitting around tables in a sort of restaurant, and getting up to tell anecdotes about the hero or to sing his songs of long ago. Yitzhak Ben-Aharon was obviously the correct choice of speaker to kick the ball into play.

It was inevitable that some of Hefer's best-known songs should be sung by Yaffa Yarkoni and Shoshana Damari, both doing their imitation of Cleopatra: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety." A conditioned reflex makes me choke with sentiment when either of these women sings those old songs - and here, for good measure, we had both of them.

Though moving, the songs were anticipated as soon as the programme was announced. The originality was provided by some brilliant verse by Dahn Ben-Amotz, in which the choice and poetic spirits who once kept Café Cassirer alight with their wit and are now in the Hebrew equivalent of Parnassus - Alterman, Penn, and, it seems, because of a heart attack, almost Ben-Amotz himself - extended their hands to the fellow-poet they left behind them.

Then there was a very good Geshash Hahiver act, and a poem in Arabic by Rafik Halabi, and Shaikhe Ophir in great form, and Arik Lavi and Shoshik Shani performing in harness again.

Finally, the *pièce de résistance* - Haim Hefer's message to Haim Hefer, in typical satirical verse. Lovely stuff.

WHEN, OH WHEN, are we going to get another satirical show like *Cleaning the Head*? It is heartbreaking to see these witty writers, comic actors and amusing singers getting together on occasions like these, instead of doing regular shows for television to keep us rolling in our armchairs. There is enough going on in Israel - only Heaven can quantify how much - to keep satirists busy forever, and we have this superabundance of comic talent. So what is the hang-up?

Has somebody in Television House decided that things are so bad and mad and sad here that they dare not let the satirists loose? Let them remember what Byron said: "If I laugh at any mortal thing, 'tis that I may not weep." So have a heart; let's have some laughs about what an appalling mess we have made of David's vision, (i.e. B-G's idea of the kind of state this should be, rather than a miniature imitation of America of the '20s, before the 1929 crash.)

ONE OF THE problems usually encountered by Amos Ettinger on *This is Your Life* is that the second part of the average life of a person, however heroic or brilliant, is generally much feebler than the first part. He or she settles down to raise a family. It has been said that every human being has one book in him - the implication being that he has no more than one.

Somehow it works out that a subject chosen for Ettinger's show has done about enough for one and a half programmes: it is impossible to compress the subject into one week, but spreading him out over two weeks results in his becoming like a whisky-and-soda into which somebody has splashed too much soda.

This did not happen with Shaikhe

Dan. His achievements were so vast that he could fill a whole series of programmes. Last week he had just parachuted down behind the German lines, this week he got busy saving hundreds of thousands of Jews in Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

When he was not saving Jews, he was acquiring arms in Czechoslovakia for trans-shipment to Palestine via Yugoslavia. He described how the late Ehud Avriel reacted with bulging eyes to Dan's description of the inventories of the weapons available in Prague, provided the Jews could get a state to be the buyer and not a mere state-on-the-way. With typical *sang-froid*, Avriel at once produced a very imposing document - signed by Ethiopia.

When we see how desperately the Jews scoured the world for arms in 1947 and 1948, it is perhaps understandable that we are so obsessed with the manufacture of weaponry. But have we not gone a little bit too far, perhaps, in the direction of becoming independent arms manufacturers? Did we have to become a main supplier to such dubious customers?

There used to be a period in Israel when different types of immigrants were considered to be good, indifferent or bad immigrants, depending on their countries of origin. For instance, the Yemenites were thought to be "good" immigrants; the South Africans were said to be superlative immigrants - mostly by themselves.

Dan ridiculed this type of idiotic talk. He emphasized correctly, over and over again, that all immigrants are good immigrants, and he was able to quote how successfully all the immigrants from Eastern Europe have settled down. The latest to do so, he pointed out, are the Russians.

He is quite right. With every wave of immigration, the difficulties they encounter are dramatized: When they become ordinary Israelis like you and me, facing a sea of troubles, but able somehow *lehsheder*, "to arrange themselves," everybody loses interest in them.

Talking of nostalgia, one of the guests of honour on Shaikhe's programme was a man in a beautiful blue suit, introduced as "Prime Minister Shimon Peres." Those were the days, my friends. Optimistically, I think they will return by October.

ANOTHER old-timer we met this week was a guest of Meni Pe'er, a certain Menachem Golan, who was a graduate, together with Matti Peled, of the second pilot's course of the Israel Air Force. He is better known as a high-flyer in Hollywood than as a pilot.

I was very pleased that Meni handed him gently and sympathetically, and did not try to be smart-alecky, and to take a rise out of the poor little penniless Israeli turned into one of the world's most powerful film magnates. Golan told us that his company is now worth \$1,200 million. I hope I have got the figure correct: I am one of the few Israelis extant who still thinks in shekels.

Golan admitted that he had got a bit over-extended when he bought Britain on the strength of promises from banks, and had faced a nasty cash-flow situation till he was bailed out by his good friends, Warner Brothers, with whom he is now on a 50-50 basis. They're the fellows I've always needed as friends - Warner Brothers; and I'm prepared to offer a better deal than Golan's - 60-40, if they want it.

The last time Golan appeared on TV, we were told how every artistic snob ridiculed his films as cheap quickies like the B films of an earlier era. Now, he was able to tell us that two of his films have been nominated for the Cannes Festival.

On that ridiculous, vulgar and crass show about the Oscars (how can Hollywood go on lampooning itself so mercilessly year after year?) I heard some Oscar-winner thanking Golan for giving him freedom to work however he wanted.

So it seems that our Menachem has made good artistically as well as financially. It is certainly an occasion for pride that our little land should have produced so interesting a phenomenon.

# An uprising of widows

Marsha Pomerantz

THERE WERE no revolutions at the Hebrew Writers' Association biennial convention held at Writers' House in Tel Aviv during Pessah - just an uprising of widows, and some heated arguments that reflect the concerns of the 3,500 members. The

association, which is basically a trade union, deals with the mundane worries of an esthetic elite and the more common variety of pen-pusher: how to keep themselves in food and in rent.

A major cause celebre was in fact eliminated just before the convention, held at Writer's House in Tel Aviv, began. Government funds due to be channelled to writers following

the recommendations of the Prime Minister's Committee on the Situation of Writers (set up by Shimon Peres), had been held up for months. The association, under outgoing now outgoing - chairman Shulamit Lapid, had applied to the High Court of Justice to get the funds delivered. Finally, suddenly, they came through, and the application to the court was cancelled.

But it was PM committee recommendations that sparked the uprising of widows - whose spouses interrupted Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's speech at the opening session of the convention. Among other things, the new funds were earmarked to pay writers royalties based on the number of times their books are borrowed from the public libraries. But royalties are not paid to writer's survivors, who usually are the inheritors of regular publishing royalties.

As one onlooker put it, the committee recommendations were designed to help free the writer from breadwinning and enable him or her to spend more time writing. Regarding the widows - there didn't seem to be any widows involved - making them eligible for inheritance was "a matter of justice," he said.

Part of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of "The Writer, Society and the Media," with the participation of Moshe Ben-Shaul, Menahem Peri and Gavriel Mokad, moderated by Nathan Shalom. They seemed to agree, on the whole, that there's a dearth of high-quality reviewing in the Hebrew press, and that more print is devoted to literary gossip.

Peri and Mokad themselves are notorious sloshers of ink thickened with bile - often at each other in the past, though the current truce seems to be holding. But they do their share of good works as well - Mokad as a critic and as the founder and editor of the literary review *Achshav*, now almost 30 years old, and Peri as editor of the rival *Siman Kri'a* and initiator of a publishing

association - Hasifria (The Library), which is a literary subscription series put out by Peter, Hakibbutz Hameuchad publishers and his own

Peri has been accused of selling books like any other commodity; he argued that "the book isn't an esthetic object, it bears the esthetic object." And anyway, nobody writes poems to put in drawers. Mokad said he didn't put much weight on how a work was received: "The quality of the text is the crucial factor."

The following are figures on sales promotion, which seems to have nothing to do with that elusive but crucial factor of quality: discussion of a book on *Sof Tzina* (End Quote), the late-night TV literary show is "worth" 3,000 copies; a book featured by *Ha'aretz* columnist Hedda Boshe automatically chalks up another 1,000 copies sold and - if I heard correctly - a book featured on the evening TV news sells 16,000 copies as a direct result. (A best-seller in this country is roughly 20,000 copies, though there are disputes about that as well as everything else.)

BY THE end of a long day - which included voting for a new board - only a few dozen hardy souls were left in the room to confirm the motions being proposed. The motions ranged from the practical to the principled: the association would ask the Haifa Municipality to set up a Writers' House of the sort that exist in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, for readings and discussions. It would call for expanded teaching of literature in the schools, rather than a cut in lessons for budgetary reasons.

It would express support for the government's peace-making efforts. It would urge the immigration authorities to pursue the cultural absorption of new immigrants, and offer the help of its members to that end. It would call on the Education Ministry to reconsider the royalty rights of widows of writers, and urge the Knesset to ground in law the recent increase in support to writers.

The assembly was not a rubber-stamp operation. There was some objection to the call to abolish censorship (the bill has passed its first

reading in the Knesset) and a long debate about how to get more members invited to universities as resident writers or as lecturers - a practice which is widespread in the U.S. but rare here. Everyone seemed to agree that there should be an official appeal to the Ministry of Education and to the universities; the question

whether they should officially put pressure on members of the association, who are professors and lecturers, to get guest positions for that blackboard while others said no, that was merely humiliating an existing situation. Still, some said professors don't have as much power as they are thought to have.

BETWEEN and during the general discussion there was the usual huddling in corners. What was really at stake here? Elections to the 17-member board and, eventually, probably next week - the election of a chairman. Shulamit Lapid, who served a two-year term and was generally respected for her work, declined to serve further, even on the board.

Aside from negotiating rights and rates with publishers, the board chooses the editors of *Moznaim*, the association's literary monthly, and arranges public readings and visits by writers to schools. In recent years, under the editorship of Haim Pessah and Asher Reich, *Moznaim* has taken on a livelier look and is considered a serious, if conservative, literary magazine, no longer a house organ.

While the general reading public may be pleased, some members of the association are not. According to one reliable estimate, *Moznaim* has only published 400 of the 3,500 members. (Some of the unpublished complain: why all this room for fancy graphics when they could have fit in my poem? And who needs all these translations from strange tongues when the space could be filled by solid Hebrew stories?)

All this internal jockeying for position reflects the usual problem of balancing trade unionism with more spiritual and artistic endeavours; a democracy of needs with an undemocratic distribution of ability.

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- 3) Entries must be received by the Moriah Jerusalem not later than May 10, 1987.
- 4) Prize winners will be chosen by the jury, on the basis of originality and creativity.
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announces  
**A Yiddish Memorial Academy**  
on  
**Holocaust Remembrance Day**  
Sunday, April 26, 1987, 5:00 p.m.  
in the Argentine Auditorium  
in commemoration of the  
Jewish Community of Vilna

Participants:  
\* Prof. Shmuel Werses who will speak on "The Spiritual  
Legacy of Vilna"  
\* Alexander Rindzinski, Author of the Book *The Destruction  
of Vilna*, (Churban Vilna)  
\* The Vilna Choir - Alexander Tarsky, Conductor  
\* The Dina Halpern Institute Yiddish Drama Circle of Bar-Ilan  
\* Mr. David Yuton, Chairman of the Association of Vilna Jews  
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## MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

## Off and running

It was fascinating to watch the floor traders grappling with the new trading system yesterday morning. One of the things that most stuck out to the observer was the fact that although trading was generally active, a disproportionate amount of the activity was concentrated in the hands of relatively few exchange members.

Thus, for example, Bank Hapoalim and Bank Mizrahi and Betucha were very prominent throughout the trading. Some others were sporadically active, while some of the private brokers remained almost totally passive throughout the proceedings. This would seem to indicate that, as exchange Managing Director Yossi Nitzani had predicted several weeks ago, there are some members who have been taking the whole thing seriously and others who have only awakened to what is going on at a very late stage.

In that case, the leaders are going to have to drag the laggards along, because if yesterday's events are anything to go by, the two-sided trading system should be a major revolution. Unlike the abortive 1982 attempt to modernize the trading system, the current one has everything going in its favour.

Unlike, too, the British "big bang" of last October, the modest bang of Tel Aviv had no computer-generated problems and all the gadgetry worked fine. This means that the outcome is now in the hands of investors themselves. The exchange has done its bit by making a system that answers the technical requirements, but that is a necessary but not sufficient condition for success. The key ingredient is that people should utilize the enormous advantages inherent in a two-sided trading system where every trade obtains its own price.

Several advantages available in the new system were highlighted during yesterday's session. Thus, the fact that every order has to be brought to market and crossed on the floor - i.e. there is no back-office set-off as there used to be - was demonstrated when Bank Leumi announced a deal with itself, by offering and purchasing a block of shares on behalf of two of its own customers.

Previously this would have been swallowed up in the set-off figures published on a daily basis.

Then there was the Agan Chemicals trading halt. Agan is one of the 22 shares in the experiment, and in the middle of the rounds of morning trading, it notified the exchange that the company's annual results were to be published that day. Under the old system, this would have meant an all-day trading halt. Under the new system, however, the deal that had taken place prior to the news breaking, were allowed to stand.

It may also be that the new system will help to damp price volatility. One day's trading is not enough to go on in this respect, but the use of a system where the shares are traded from a base of 100, and the price moves in quarter-point jumps, instead of absolute price points representing percent of par value, seems to encourage moderation.

One of the crucial factors in the success of the system will be the publicity given to it. In this respect, the exchange has done some things right, such as preparing a leaflet for widespread distribution through the banking system and elsewhere, that explains the system's main features. But no thought seems to have been devoted to the visual presentation of the daily statistics, so that the exchange is now supplying too many numbers, but not necessarily the right ones. For instance, neither the newspapers nor anyone else can do much with a list of every price at which every transaction was made in each round of trading.

Instead, the exchange needs to tell its new and super-smart computer to produce the key facts needed for a summary of a continuous trading session: The opening price, high, low and last, the total volume, and the change in either percent or points. This is how New York and London operate and that's what *The Wall Street Journal* and *The Financial Times*, as well as everyone else, publish. From there one can advance to 52-week high/low prices, p/e ratios and other data. But these facts can be added only after the basics have been provided.

## Japan fails to satisfy EC, U.S. on trade

Japan's efforts to cool trade tensions with the U.S. and the European Community showed little sign of success yesterday, as a special envoy from Tokyo received a cool reception from congressional leaders in Washington and the EC threatened trade sanctions.

Shintaro Abe, a special envoy from Japan on a mission to Washington to clear the air in advance of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit next week, failed to make a good impression on Capitol Hill. Many Congressmen said after their meeting with Abe that they welcomed his pledge to stimulate Japan's economy, but that they saw little concrete progress in that direction.

Senator John Danforth, a Missouri Republican active in trade legislation, said after the meeting: "We have heard promises in the past, but the question is whether there will be real action."

For his part, Abe told *The Washington Post* in an interview that Japan would accede to U.S. demands that it take a bigger role in the world economy and lend up to \$30 billion to indebted Latin American countries. He said Japan was planning steps to stimulate the economy

in a bid to encourage Japanese consumers to buy more, reducing the pressure to export and increasing imports.

Meanwhile, in Tokyo Willy de Clerck, the EC's commissioner for external relations, warned that impatience with Japanese trade practices had reached such a level that Tokyo should prepare itself for possible reprisal measures.

In discussions with Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, he said impatience was "widespread" within the European Parliament and among EC member governments. Nakasone suffered a major political setback yesterday, but one that may help to stimulate the economy. The Japanese House of Representatives approved a fiscal 1987/88 national budget without a planned sales tax that Nakasone's government had backed as a vital source of revenue.

But the proposed 5 per cent levy encountered strong opposition from business, opposition MPs and even members of the premier's own party. They feared the tax would hurt consumer demand, something the U.S. and Europe want to encourage to relieve Japanese manufacturers of the need to export. (AP, AFP)

## Peres scores currency changes

The liberalization of foreign currency restrictions drew further criticism from top Labour Party figures yesterday, with Vice Premier Shimon Peres attacking the Treasury and the Bank of Israel for not consulting him on the subject.

Some Labour Party figures said the changes in regulations, which boost the maximum amount of foreign currency Israeli tourists can take abroad to \$2,000 from \$800, were an early sign of electioneering.

Labour figures were not the only ones to score the liberalization. The chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, MK Avraham Shapira (Aguardi Yisrael) said the Treasury had badly timed the changes, as the summer tourism season begins soon.

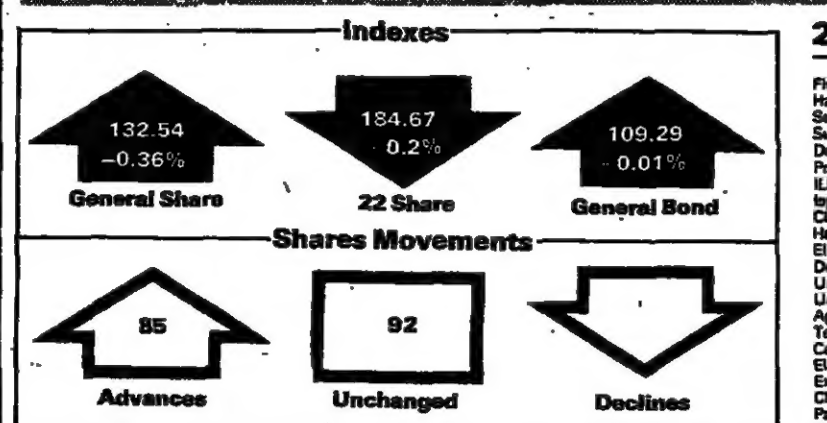
In a related development, the Alignment's senior member on the finance committee, Haim Ramon, expressed solid support for the Income Tax Authority's plans to step up information-gathering efforts on taxpayers. Ramon said those who were alleging that the authority's measures represent an invasion of privacy seemed only concerned with civil liberties when measures are taken to fight tax evasion.

Income Tax Commissioner Yair Ravinovich told the committee that the authority's plan to use taxpayers' identity numbers to gain information about taxpayers from commercial banks and other institutions, did not

represent any significant departure from current policy.

Even today, he noted, the law enables the authority to get information from the banks on the location of accounts in case it must expropriate funds in them.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange



**Statistics**

**Stock Indices**

|               |        |        |
|---------------|--------|--------|
| General Share | 132.54 | -0.36% |
| 22 Share      | 184.67 | 0.2%   |
| General Bond  | 109.29 | -0.01% |

**Bond Indices**

|                     |        |        |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Index-linked        | 108.02 | -0.01% |
| Partially linked    | 110.05 | -0.07% |
| Foreign Currency    | 110.05 | -0.11% |
| PC denominated      | 112.75 | +0.19% |
| PC linked           | 107.80 | -0.03% |
| Short-term 0-2 yrs  | 108.82 | -0.02% |
| Medium-term 3-7 yrs | 110.82 | -0.10% |
| Long-term 7+ yrs    | 111.85 | -0.20% |

**Turnovers**

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Total Shares    | NIS 28,316,000 |
| Non-arrangement | NIS 28,010,200 |
| Arrangement     | NIS 3,305,800  |
| Bonds           | NIS 9,815,000  |
| Treasury Bills  | NIS 6,675,100  |

**Share Movements**

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| Advances  | 85 (143) |
| Unchanged | 92 (128) |
| Declines  | 1 (1)    |

**Bond Market Trends**

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 3% fully linked    | Falls to 1%              |
| 4.25% fully linked | Stabilizes to 2%         |
| 8% linked          | Mixed to 1%              |
| Admon              | Rises to 0.5%            |
| General            | Generally rises slightly |
| Mixed to 1%        | Stable                   |
| PC denominated     | 27.3-31.5%               |

**Arrangement Yields**

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| IDB ord.     | 17.42% |
| Union 0.1    | 17.08% |
| Discount 0.1 | 17.77% |
| Mizrahi A    | 17.01% |
| Hapoalim R   | 17.49% |
| General A    | 16.01% |
| Laurel Stock | 17.39% |
| Fin. Trade 1 | 17.36% |

## DEM JANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from page 2)

The cross-examination then turned to the white cloth rectangles attached to the uniform blouse of the traitors and bearing their numbers. Gill wanted to know why the one on the Demjanjuk photo was about three times as long as it was wide, while the proportion was more like two-to-one on the other photos.

Bezalet said that the discrepancy could be accounted for by the differing angles at which the camera had been aimed at its subject.

This provoked Levin to intervene: "Why make things complicated? On the uniform in one photo they used a narrower ribbon, on the others a wider one."

But Gill wanted to learn from the witness how the ribbons were attached to the uniforms. Levin again interrupted. "The witness can't know this, so why ask him?"

Gill: "If he doesn't know, let him say so."

Levin: "That's not a fair attitude to adopt. You might just as well ask why the planets move around the sun. If that is not his field of expertise, you'll always get 'I don't know' as an answer."

The defence attorney next asked whether the witness knew that Treblinka commander Franz Stangl and Waffen SS general Odilo Globocnik were police officers? This time prosecutor Michael Shaked objected and said the witness was not a historian.

But Gill persisted and explained that his next question would deal with the seals on some of the documents. These would presumably include the names of the SS officers. But Levin sustained the prosecution's objection and said that ques-

tions of this nature had already been asked of historian Prof. Wolfgang Scheffler.

In reply to further questions Bezalet said that in examining documents at the behest of a court he did not always know in which aspect of a trial his work was being used.

Gill: "In your experience, has anyone ever been acquitted of forgery charges based on your testimony?"

Bezalet: "I don't always know." Levin reprised the question on behalf of the defence. "Did a court ever reject your opinion?"

Bezalet answered that there had been a case where a court had decided not to use his testimony. "But otherwise, never."

Certain stains on the ID card were the next subject of Gill's questioning. The witness said that they could have been caused by food dropped on the card and that he had not thought it necessary to examine them further. But Gill thought the stains could have been caused by glue, and that a forensic chemist could have made an exact determination.

There were more questions on the various types of handwriting on the ID card. At one point prosecutor Shaked objected and said: "If the defence has a thesis it is driving at - okay. Otherwise it is wasting time."

But Levin overruled Shaked. "I give the defence credit for not working blindly or aimlessly."

Gill at times seemed to have a touch of irony in his voice, as he frequently added a description of the witness "as a scientist" and "as a forensic expert" to the questions he put to him.

The cross-examination will continue on Monday.

## Israel Money Markets

Shekel Deposits (annual rates)

| Bank                | Deposit       | 1 day | 7 days | 14 days | 30 days |
|---------------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Leumi (Apr. 23)     | 1,000-999     | 21.25 | 21.75  | 21.50   | 21.75   |
|                     | 1,000-9,999   | 22.75 | 22.75  | 22.50   | 22.75   |
|                     | 10,000-99,999 | 23.25 | 23.25  | 23.00   | 23.25   |
|                     | 100,000+      | 23.75 | 23.75  | 23.50   | 23.75   |
| Hapoalim (Mar. 27)  | Up to 999     | 21.00 | 21.00  | 21.50   | 21.50   |
|                     | 1,000-9,999   | 23.50 | 23.50  | 23.50   | 23.50   |
|                     | 10,000-99,999 | 24.00 | 24.00  | 24.00   | 24.00   |
|                     | 100,000+      | 24.00 | 24.00  | 24.00   | 24.00   |
| Discount (Apr. 9)   | 1,000-10,000  | 21.50 | 21.00  | 22.00   | 21.50   |
|                     | 10,001-50,000 | 23.00 | 23.00  | 24.00   | 23.00   |
|                     | 50,001-99,999 | 23.00 | 23.00  | 24.00   | 23.00   |
| Mizrahi             | 40-1,599      | —     | —      | —       | —       |
|                     | 1,600-2,500   | —     | —      | —       | —       |
|                     | 2,501-5,000   | —     | —      | —       | —       |
|                     | 5,001-10,000  | —     | —      | —       | —       |
| First Ltd (April 8) | 50-999        | 17.00 | 15.10  | 15.10   | 15.00   |
|                     | 1,000-2,999   | 22.25 | 21.80  | 21.40   | 20.00   |
|                     | 3,000-9,999   | 23.00 | 22.40  | 22.20   | 21.00   |
|                     | 10,000-99,999 | 24.00 | 23.80  | 23.60   | 22.20   |
|                     | 100,000+      | 25.00 | 24.00  | 24.00   | 23.00   |

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates)

| Currency (incl. deposit) | 3 MONTHS | 6 MONTHS | 12 MONTHS |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|
| U.S. dollar (\$100,000)  | 1.525    | 1.525    | 1.525     |
| Swiss franc (SF 200,000) | 2.375    | 2.375    | 2.375     |
| Yen (¥ 10 million)       | 2.25     | 2.25     | 2.25      |

SOURCE: BANK LEUMI. Rates vary according to size of deposit.

Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates (April 23)

| CHEQUES AND TRANSFERS |        | BANKNOTES |      | Reg. | Interac. |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------|------|------|----------|
| Buy                   | Sell   | Buy       | Sell |      |          |
| Currency basket       | 1.6710 | 1.6920    |      |      | 1.6785   |
| U.S. dollar           | 1.5921 | 1.6119    | 1.58 | 1.63 | 1.5998   |
| Deutsche mark         | 0.7478 | 0.7657    | 0.74 | 0.76 | 0.7501   |
| Pound sterling        | 2.5691 | 2.6314    | 2.56 | 2.63 | 2.6081   |
| French franc          | 2.5889 | 2.6514    | 2.54 | 2.27 | 2.6048   |
| Japanese yen (100)    | 1.1252 | 1.1392    | 1.10 | 1.15 | 1.1305   |
| Dutch florin          | 0.7798 | 0.7855    | 0.76 | 0.78 | 0.7794   |
| Swiss franc           | 1.0790 | 1.0833    | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.0748   |
| Swedish krona         | 0.2521 | 0.2582    | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.2531   |
| Norwegian krone       | 0.2389 | 0.2438    | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.2321   |
| Denmark krone         | 0.2222 | 0.2282    | 0.22 | 0.24 | 0.2234   |
| Finnish mark          | 0.3905 | 0.3960    | 0.38 | 0.37 | 0.3922   |
| Australian dollar     | 1.1320 | 1.1481    | 1.13 | 1.14 | 1.1397   |
| S. African rand       | 0.7905 | 0.8053    | 0.81 | 0.87 | 1.1380   |
| Belgian franc (10)    | 0.4021 | 0.4253    | 0.41 | 0.43 | 0.7945   |
| Austrian schilling    | 1.2443 | 1.2598    | 1.22 | 1.27 | 1.2801   |
| Italian lire (1000)   | 1.2275 | 1.2428    | 1.20 | 1.28 | 1.2323   |
| Jordanian dinar       |        |           | 4.58 | 4.87 | 4.754    |
| Egyptian pound        |        |           |      | 0.73 | 0.7519   |
| Irish punt            | 1.8182 | 1.8408    |      |      | 1.8265   |
| Spanish peseta (100)  | 2.3388 | 2.3679    | 1.08 | 1.12 | 2.3504   |
| ECU                   | 1.2512 | 1.2657    | 1.21 | 1.26 | 1.2598   |

## Foreign Markets

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS (April 23)

| Precious Metals | Libor Rates             |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Gold            | 1 month 3 month 6 month |
| London          | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| Paris           | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| Zurich          | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| Spot            | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| Forward         | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| 1 month         | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| 3 month         | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |
| 6 month         | 8 1/4 8 1/4 8 1/4       |

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS (April 23)

| U.S. Money Rates | New York Foreign Exchange |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| Prime rate       | 7.75%                     |
| Discount rate    | 7.75%                     |
| Fed funds rate   | 5.5%                      |
| Long-term bond   | 8.5%                      |
| Short-term bond  | 5.5%                      |

The dollar came under renewed selling pressure yesterday as currency-futures trading closed in Chicago. But fears of central bank intervention in a thin market checked its decline. Bearish dollar sentiment was reinforced by first-quarter U.S. GNP numbers, which showed alarming weakness in overseas and domestic demand for U.S. goods.

**Precious Metals**

|        |          |        |
|--------|----------|--------|
| Gold   | Spot     | 450.35 |
|        | Previous | 449.07 |
| Silver | Spot     | 8.615  |
|        | Previous | 7.95   |

**Wall Street (Prices as of 16:00 EST)**

|                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Market indices | NYSE Highest Volume |
| DJ Industrials | 2,278.55            |
| DJ Transport   | 829.53              |
| DJ Utility     | 202.81              |
| 65 stocks      | 890.82              |
| NYSE Comp      | 182.14              |
| NYSE Inds      | 182.14              |
| NYSE 100 Index | 281.88              |
| S-P 500        | 281.88              |
| S-P 500        | 281.88              |

**Statistics**

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| NYSE Volume        | 188,158,000 |
| NYSE Stocks up     | 488         |
| NYSE Stocks down   | 782         |
| NASDAQ Volume      | 133,297,000 |
| NASDAQ Stocks up   | 1071        |
| NASDAQ Stocks down | 1152        |

**Comment:** Wall Street stocks continued to trade in a zig-zag pattern yesterday, falling lower in late trading. A further decline in the dollar provided the impetus for a new round of profit-taking in the market continued to ponder the prospects for inflation and interest rates. Telecom led the declines with a gain of one to 31. General Motors rose 1/4 to 88 1/4.

**Israel Stocks Traded in New York**

|           |       |       |       |       |      |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| NYSE/AMEX | Last  | Prev. | High  | Low   | Vol. |
| Alitalia  | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |
| Amal      | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 18   |

**Over-the-Counter**

|      |       |
|------|-------|
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |
| Amal | 1 1/4 |

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## Ventilations

THE much-talked about and long-awaited capital market reform is finally beginning to happen. The excess of discussion and the excessive delays should not obscure the basic ideas, because the reform hypothesis is really very simple: It says that if a genuine market is allowed to function, where willing buyers meet willing sellers, the outcome is more efficient and everyone benefits. When an intermediary interposes itself between the two sides, and especially when that intermediary is the government, as it has been in the Israeli capital market, then the negative effects are compounded by the sometimes confused and often conflicting interests that government brings with it - interests which are often opposed, or at least tangential, to those of the parties directly involved.

A simple example of the benefits that this process of disintermediation can bring has already been provided in the run-up to the first stages of the reform. The mere expectation of relaxed rules governing the use of savings funds deposited in authorized savings schemes has provided immediate and tangible benefits to savers, borrowers, and the banks who are the legitimate go-between between the two sides. What has happened is that the prospect of their being allowed to decide for themselves how to use a larger proportion of the savings deposited with them, instead of passing them on directly to the Treasury, has triggered competition among the banks which has expressed itself in two distinct improvements for savers and one for borrowers.

These are that the yield on savings - the rate of interest, or the price of the service offered - has improved, and that savers are now offered a choice of how to take advantage of their savings. They may opt for a straightforward higher yield, or they may exchange this option for the right to a loan at preferential terms.

Borrowers, too, have benefited from the planned partial withdrawal of the government from receiving and redirecting savings, by the fact that the greater supply of funds available to be loaned has resulted in lower borrowing costs. The banks also benefit, because despite offering higher interest to depositors and lower interest to borrowers, they remain with a higher profit margin. In other words, even the partial elimination of the unnecessary and wasteful role of government regulation of the terms of borrowing and lending has already had desirable results in every direction.

This small demonstration looks like being amplified as the extent of the reforms is broadened. The waiving of the need for Treasury approval for every new share and bond issue has already triggered a stampede by local companies to raise funds through the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. That institution has come back to life, and is experimenting with a new trading system that will, hopefully, make the share market more liquid and hence more useful to large institutional investors. The exchange is also planning a "parallel market" where companies whose record does not meet the tougher criteria for registration in the main market, can still register their shares for trading.

Compared to the dramatic changes in capital markets round the world, themselves spurred by new technologies and growing sophistication, the local reforms seem, if anything, hesitant and half-hearted. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the favourable results they are bringing will spur the reformers in the Treasury and the central bank, notably the Finance Minister and the Governor, to press ahead more rapidly. They should also embolden other would-be reformers in other areas, such as the Energy Minister in his battle against Israel's oil cartel, to implement their intentions in full.

## RABIN

(Continued from Page One)

When he surprised the bureau with his statement, Rabin was taken to task by the Afifei Menashe settlers attending the meeting. They sought to make the point that their township had been established with the blessing of successive governments and successive Labour Party leaderships, adding, "We have letters to prove that."

"You have no such letter from me," Rabin retorted.

Alfei Menashe local council head Shlomo Katan warned, in response to Rabin's statement, that if that was the defence minister's attitude to Afifei Menashe, residents of Kfar Sava and Netanya should "hasten and prepare their bomb shelters." He said Rabin's statements "rub salt into our still-fresh wounds."

"Our consolation," Katan told Army Radio, "is that defence ministers come and go, but Ariel and Alfei Menashe will stand forever."

## SHIN BET

(Continued from Page One)

with practices of the service "of the past 20 years." The Shin Bet is demanding, therefore, that a judicial commission of inquiry investigate the service's overall operating methods. Such an inquiry would also serve to bypass the possibility of criminal proceedings being launched against Nafsu's investigators.

Attorney-General Yosef Harish, who is not opposed to the establishment of a commission of inquiry, is inclined to accept the Shin Bet's demand that the government not contest most of Nafsu's claims in the scheduled May 24 hearing of his

Supreme Court appeal. Lawyers in the State Attorney's office and military legal authorities, on the other hand, believe that the State should respond as best it can to Nafsu's allegations. Most of them feel, nevertheless, that in the light of the revelations of improprieties in the Nafsu case, and in view of the Shin Bet's contention that its operatives acted "with permission and authority" and in conformity with Shin Bet practice, there is no escaping the establishment of a judicial commission of inquiry. Such an inquiry could "draw a line" across the past and issue appropriate guidelines for the future.

## ABU ABBAS

(Continued from Page One)

would have been a catastrophe. Rather than highlight the one passenger who died, people should remember the 500 others who were saved thanks to the good offices of a Palestinian mission," Abbas added.

In other developments, at the PNC conference, radical and centrist factions yesterday toned down earlier criticisms of Egypt and Jordan.

Top PLO official Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) described the Jordanian response to the PLO's abrogation of its

1985 political accord with Amman as "moderate" and reflecting Jordan's "civilized" handling of the affair. He said that the PLO would work to strengthen its relations with Jordan, Egypt and Syria.

Meanwhile radical Palestinian leaders yesterday dropped their demand for an outright PLO boycott of Egypt, according to a senior PLO official who insisted on anonymity. The official made the comment as he emerged from a decisive closed-door meeting of the PNC's political committee.

# Siamese twins: Jordan and Arafat's PLO

YEHUDA LITANI

THE HISTORY of the modern Middle East is strewn with short-lived alliances, between states or organizations, which have crumbled or vanished without leaving a trace. Who today remembers the Iraq-Syria pact of the early 70s; or that Egypt and Syria were united and - officially - considered a single state in the early 60s?

The same is true of the relations between Jordan and the PLO. The Palestinian National Council first convened in Amman in 1964. At the time, relations between Jordan and the PLO were good and they remained so until Black September in 1970. Since then the relationship has been marked by ups and downs. But now, it seems that Fatah's renunciation of the 1985 Amman agreements in Algiers this week, and its consolidation with the organizations of Dr. George Habash and Nayef Hawatmeh, augur a steep and almost irreversible decline.

In view of the many efforts invested by Jordan - alongside Egypt, the U.S. and part of the Israel government - in convening an international peace conference on the Middle East in the near future, the PLO's recent decisions on the Amman agreements, and the statement by its major factional leaders on the subject of an international conference (namely, that the Palestinians will be represented solely by a PLO delegation and not by a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation) seem, too, to pose an obstacle to the convening of such a conference. That obstacle, at first glance, appears insurmountable.

At the same time, there have been reports recently of progress in the talks and contacts between Israel and Jordan regarding the convening of an international conference.

If, on the one hand, the PLO abrogates the Amman agreements and alters the conditions for the participation of a Palestinian delegation, while on the other hand, the disputed points between Jordan and Israel are narrowed down, the two sides would then appear to be pursuing two parallel courses, never to intersect: the one, a road of understanding, rapprochement and perhaps even peace; the other, a road of terrorism, hostility and animosity.

Jordan does not consent to the participation of a separate PLO delegation in an international conference, knowing that Israel will not agree to this under any circumstances.

Moreover, the understanding which seems to have been reached between the leaders of Fatah and the leaders of the Habash and Hawatmeh organizations (together with the Palestinian Communists) vis-à-vis relations with Egypt, limiting these to Yasser Arafat's personal contacts with Egypt, would seem to distance the PLO, particularly Fatah, from an international conference, even more.

But, as we have said, most of the alliances in the Middle East have been transitory. This is the more true of intra-PLO alliances. The interests of the moment would seem to take precedence over the much-desired, ultimate objectives. At present, Arafat is convinced that, without his support, there can't be an international conference. His recent step of unification with Habash and Hawatmeh is intended to prove to King Hussein, Egypt and the U.S. (and

perhaps also to Israel) that his hand cannot easily be forced.

He would like to discuss the question of an international conference, not from his present position of weakness - shaky relations within the PLO, his being boycotted, indeed almost ostracized in Jordan - but from a position of strength, after being formally acknowledged as the only recognized leader of the PLO and all, or most of, its factions.

IN FEBRUARY 1986, Hussein publicly announced that he had given up all hope of reaching an understanding with the current PLO leadership. Immediately afterwards, the Jordanian king set in motion an intensive campaign to build up his strength and influence in the territories. The territories and their residents are at present Fatah's chief mainstay, as well as the central arena of confrontation between the king and the PLO.

What remains to be seen is who will gain the upper hand. At the moment, Hussein's chances appear none too good. Most of the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are thought to be clearly pro-Palestinian, with only a small minority supporting Hussein. Nevertheless, Hussein has several advantages. Since February 1986, Israel has lent vigorous though quiet support to Hussein's efforts to augment his influence in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip - support which is of great importance. His other advantages

Arafat will always be able to break away from his present allies...and "defect" to the rival camp of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

tage is the natural border between the East and West Banks.

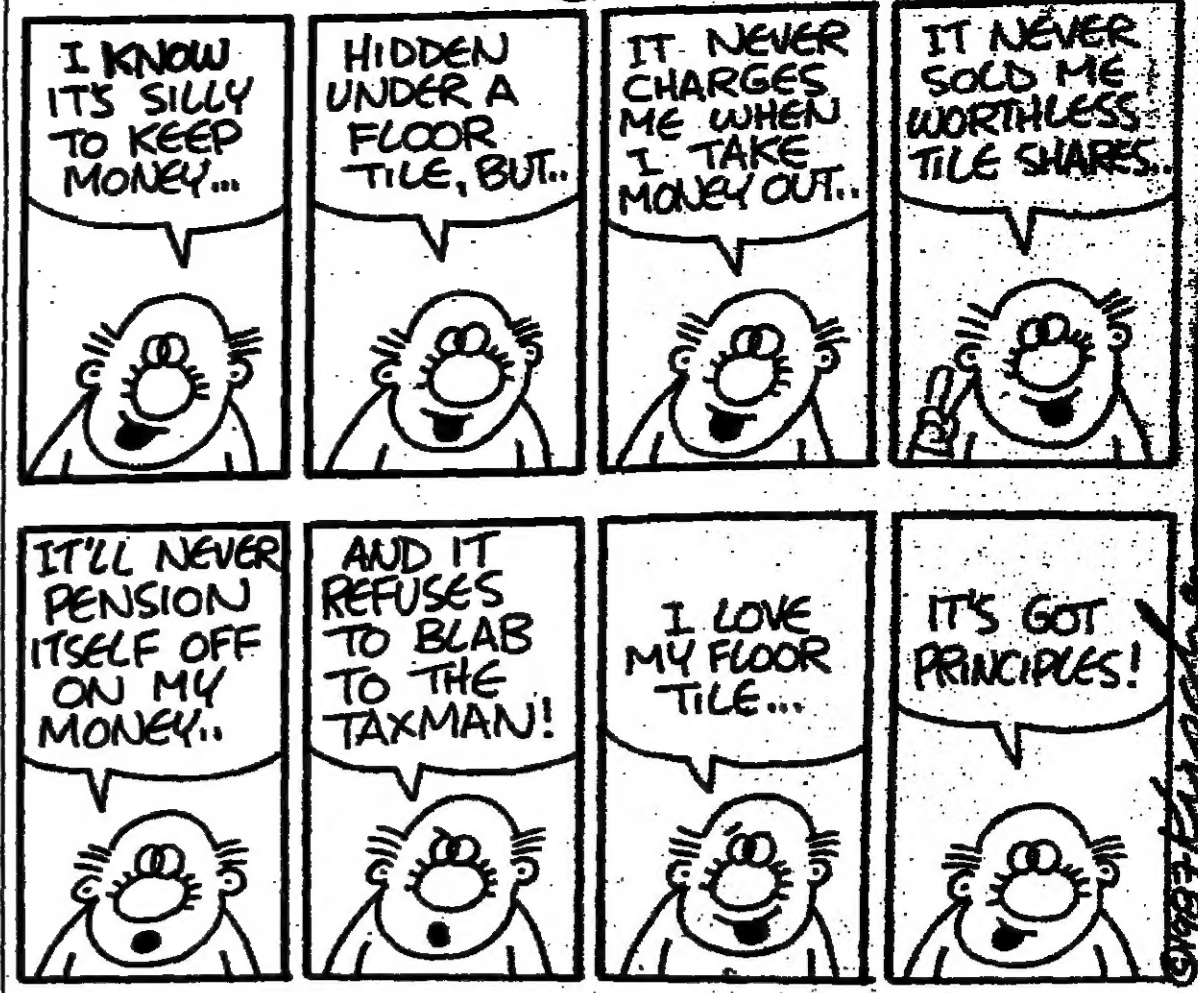
This border is the only one open to the residents of the territories and their major gateway to the Arab countries. Most of the inhabitants of the West Bank have relatives and friends on the East Bank. A not negligible number also have commercial interests in Jordan. These considerations cannot be ignored by the inhabitants who now seek to identify openly with the PLO and its leader, Yasser Arafat.

It appears that Arafat will try to seize the stick at both ends: on the one hand, to proclaim unified ranks and the continuing struggle against Israel; and on the other, to keep his relations with Egypt on a back burner while biding his time for a suitable opportunity to test the option of convening an international conference. Arafat will always be able to break away from his present allies - Habash and Hawatmeh - on some pretext or other, and "defect" to the rival camp of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Any of the above possibilities could be realized in the next few months. Meanwhile, we can expect a hot summer in the region, particularly in the territories. A united PLO is far more dangerous than one which is fragmented. We will, no doubt, see a significant rise in terrorist activity in the territories, in Israel, and perhaps even in Jordan.

As important as the understanding reached between the heads of the PLO organizations (Arafat, Habash, Hawatmeh) may be, of

# The Friday Dry Bones



even greater importance, perhaps, is the meeting which took place between the operational heads of these organizations.

Terrorist activity in the territories and Israel is planned and given the green light by operational heads such as Abu-Jibad (Khalil al-Wazir), the No. 2 man in Fatah, and not necessarily by Yasser Arafat.

These organizations could activate hundreds of dormant terrorist cells in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and perhaps even in Galilee. A pan-PLO decision to step up terrorist activity demands coordination between these bodies (Fatah, the Popular Front and the Democratic Front). But even without coordination, such stepped-up activity would create a new situation in the territories.

ISRAEL'S RESPONSE to such a situation would be two-pronged: on the government level, and on the part of the settlers in the territories. On the government level, this would mean more arrests, administrative detentions, newspaper closures in East Jerusalem, deportations and retaliatory and preventive measures

across the border, mainly into Lebanon.

On the part of the settlers, it would mean vigilante activity: there could even be a return to the methods of the Jewish Underground of the early '80s, such as attacks on Arab public figures, or sporadic incidents of smashing car windows, cutting down trees and shooting stone-throwers.

Stepped up PLO terrorist activity in the territories and in Israel would undoubtedly be accompanied by voices in Israel calling for the death penalty for terrorists and for the expulsion of leading PLO figures.

Terrorist activity and the reaction to it would set off a vicious circle of response and counter-response and in such an atmosphere, it is most unlikely that an international conference or even a preparatory forum in advance of an international conference, with the participation of the PLO - could even be a possibility. Any Palestinian, including the most moderate, would fear for his life should he express interest in participating in such talks in direct contravention of PLO decisions.

The conclusion of the 18th session of the Palestinian National Council will be the signal for the rival camps of the PLO to launch their campaigns for the support of the inhabitants of the territories. And this time, the campaign will be free of camouflage, masks or gloves. Israel, as has been noted, will not be content to observe the proceedings from the sidelines. It will extend help to Jordan and probably increase the pressure on leading supporters of the PLO.

At the moment, each camp is convinced that it can achieve its goal without the cooperation of rival factions.

It would seem that, in order to arrive at the mere beginnings of an understanding, Jordan and the PLO must themselves first achieve some measure of cooperation.

On the Palestinian question, they are like Siamese twins. Their actions, which now appear to be following two parallel courses, will eventually have to change and intersect, whether at the point of meeting and understanding, or at the point of renewed and exhausting conflict.

## READERS' LETTERS

### GRATITUDE FOR SUPPORT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - During this period of mourning after the tragic passing of Michael Shirman, we received many telegrams and letters of condolence from people all over the world, most notably the United States. We are grateful to all of them for their sympathy and support and to all those people who extended expressions of solidarity during Michael's struggle for life. His case, the story of someone who was ill and who fought for his life, became a story of someone who fought for fundamental human rights.

We also appreciate the concern and interest of many journalists and reporters of The Jerusalem Post, the

Israel Broadcasting Authority and other news media for their support as they followed Michael's story.

World public opinion and press-ure made it possible for us to leave the Soviet Union to come to Israel to help Michael. All the doctors and hospital personnel did their utmost, but unfortunately, a critical point had passed and it was medically too late to treat Michael's illness successfully.

It is our great hope that no one else in the future will have to go through a similar situation.

INNA FLEUROVA,  
(Michael Shirman's sister)  
and the family  
Tel Aviv.

### THE BEDUIN

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - I was greatly disturbed by a recent programme on *Mabat Shenit* concerning Israel's solution to the Beduin problem.

As a fifth generation American, I have felt embarrassed and ashamed of the U.S.'s treatment of native Americans (American Indians) and have always told myself that, had I been alive in the latter half of the

19th century, I would not have kept silent.

Now I see the same treatment being forced upon the Beduin by our government, furthering our plans at the Beduin's expense. I did not make aliyah so that it would be to the detriment of someone already here - Arab or Jew.

CHANA RIVKA SHEMAYA  
Jerusalem.

### EMIGRATION OF SOVIET JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - On my way to a two-day visit to speak about Soviet Jewry at the European Parliament, I read Louis Rapoport's article of April 7, "Confusion at the crossroads." He is right. With the unprecedented complexity in relations between different parts of our government, it will be a catastrophe for Soviet Jewry if this issue becomes entangled in party political infighting.

At this critical moment, we demand of the Soviet Government that current improvements must begin a process of emigration for 400,000 or more Jews and must not be the end of that process.

Concern for all Jews is a prime motivation of the State of Israel and must guide our government in formulating a policy to lead this struggle in the name of a united Jewish people transcending internal divisions and party politics.

Louis Rapoport's article is a major contribution at this crucial time.  
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